The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3329. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 25, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

OPERATIONS AGAINST RICHMOND.

Advices from Gen. McClellan's Army to Yesterday Afternoon.

The Advance of the Bottom's Bridge Column a Mile and a Half Beyond the Chickahominy.

SKIRMISHING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Rebel Army Believed to be Massed Near the City.

Preparations for Bridging the Creek.

The Rebels Shelled Away from the New Bridge Crossing.

THEIR RETREAT A HURRIED ONE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

A dispatch to the War Department from Gen. McCLELLAN states as follows:

"Three skirmishes to-day. We drove the rebels from Mechanicsville, seven miles from New-Bridge. The Fourth Michigan almost finished the Louisiana Tigers. Fifty prisoners and fifty killed; our loss ten killed and wounded."

HEADQUARTERS, THE MUNSON HOUSE, Tuesday, Saturday, May 24.

Our troops crossed the Chickahominy yesterday, both at Bottom's and the Railroad bridges, and now occupy a position one and a half miles beyond. A few of the enemy's pickets only were seen in front of the advance, under Gen. SUMNER, at New-Bridge. A strong guard of the enemy is still visible on the opposite side of the creek. Their presence will not interfere with the crossing of our troops when the proper time comes.

A large number of men have been detailed for the building of a number of bridges at different points on the creek.

The balloon ascension made to-day by Prof. LOWE gave no assurance of the enemy being in any considerable force near at hand. From the best information that can be obtained, the enemy have selected a position between three and four miles on this side of Richmond to meet the National troops. The advance of the National army now being within seven miles of Richmond, its further progress must necessarily be slow, in order that the main body shall come up, to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise in approaching the capital of rebeldom.

Very little firing was heard to-day in the direction of the position held by our gunboats in the James River.

The morale and vigor of the ARMY of the Potomac is equal to that of any in the world. For these characteristics it is indebted, in a great measure, to its Provost-Marshal, Brig.-Gen. ANDREW PORTER. The addition of the troops in passing through Virginia has probably made a favorable contrast to the rebel army in the minds of the people, as is also every success which has been pursued by the military authorities generally.

SATURDAY, May 24.—P. M.

The only matter of interest which has occurred to-day was the shelling out of the rebels on the opposite side of the river at Newbridge, which was done in a most satisfactory manner by the battery of Major REMINGTON and Capt. TIDBALL, of the Second Artillery. The enemy made no response, but evidently broke camp and left with their baggage trains. The balloon made an excursion near one of the batteries, and from its elevated position a note was made of the effect of the different shots, which was communicated to those in charge of the battery.

Gen. MAGGY and a portion of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff were present, and witnessed the precipitate retreat of the enemy.

There is nothing further worthy of note from the direction of Richmond, to-day.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BOTTOM'S BRIDGE COLUMN.

Southern Hospitality—Rose Cottage—Flight of its Occupants—House of Dr. Tazewell Tyler, Son of the Ex-President—Interesting Correspondence—The Secession Fleetings of Gov. Wise Revealed—Curious Letters from Him to Gen. Tyler—His Confidence in Buchanan—Movement of the Army.

HEAD-QUARTERS, NEAR BOTTOM'S BRIDGE, VA., Monday, May 19, 1862.

We are receiving full proof of Southern hospitality as we advance toward Richmond. The doors of the most comfortable mansions along the way are thrown wide open to receive us, and not content with sharing with us alike, their inhabitants leave everything in our possession; forsaking their own homes that we may find shelter. Their houses are left at our disposal; their servants wait to do our bidding; their furniture, their (empty) larders, their libraries, are freely open to our use; we dine at their tables; we repose upon their couches; we walk in their gardens; and this comes to us by no violence, for not so much as a reproach is waited for; all is left for us to occupy and consume. The little treasures of domestic life; the lock of hair, recalling some dead darling; the daguerreotype of the household pet; the old family bible; the little keepsakes of affection, are left within our reach, and even the choicest secrets of affection, hidden in paper letters, flee away in dusty pigeon-holes, or hide amid in some old trunk, stored in a garret corner.

Here at Rose Cottage I write, comfortably seated, at a library desk where private papers of all sorts fill the pigeon-holes and drawers before me, while the shelves above are lined with standard works. "Byron's Works" leaning familiarly against "Hume's History," and "Marshall's Life of Washington" standing side by side "Philosophy of Medicine," "Wines and Primitive Physicians," and other works on medicine flow in religion, vending; "Chalmers' Presbyterian Discourses" contending that best English voice of "Theodoret;" or, the "Heroine of Faith," and the "New-York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858," Baxter's "Call" and "James' Anxious Inquirer" appearing to testify to the soundly orthodox character of the former occupants of this comfortable home on the outskirts of Richmond, whose æsthetic tastes are indicated by the engravings about the room, the piano in one corner and the guitar in another.

Before what phantom of Northern character is it that these people fly from their well-furnished homes, without so much as waiting for a change of raiment? The negroes remain, when not forced away, in spite of the wild stories told them of how the Yankees sell their slaves. The poor and middling class of whites are generally found in their dwellings; but the houses of luxury and refinement are generally deserted where an advance has not been too rapid to admit of flight. There is reason why timid families should shrink from the approach of any army, when their proper protectors have forsaken them; but here their excusable alarm has been increased by the false statements of such men as MASSEMORE, who ought to know the truth. The ladies of this family had determined to remain, the servants tells us, but Gen. MASSEMORE, who stayed here last Tuesday night, so frightened them with his stories, that they were afraid to await our coming.

So it was at TAZEWELL TYLER'S house, five miles back. There everything was deserted, the last Southern occupants of the house having been Gen. STUART and his Staff, who left in the morning in advance of our troops coming up in the afternoon. The whole family history of the TYLERS was then spread before us in the books and papers left upon to inspection; the medical works belonging to the Doctor, TAZEWELL TYLER himself; the theological treatises of his brother-in-law, Rev. H. W. DENNISON, formerly Rector of St. Paul's, in Richmond; the religious works, the cook books, the novels and the poetry, to the young ladies of the family, and, not the least interesting to the inquisitive, the private and very private papers of JOHN TYLER, Jr., brother-in-law of TAZEWELL, and son of the Ex-President.

Among these papers of JOHN, Jr., were manuscript treatises on secession and other political articles for *De Bow's Review* and similar Southern publications; letters from and to Gov. WISE, the editors of the Richmond *Examiner*, and other public men—some of them revealing curious facts in regard to the inside management of party politics; and finally a budget of letters of a character to demand respect for their privacy—whatever the circumstances throwing them open to public inspection.

Several of the letters from Gov. WISE have been handed to me for copying, by those into whose possession they have fallen. They are interesting, as revealing some of the plottings of the Southern conspirators at the time of the Presidential contest between BUCHANAN and FREMONT. Under date of Oct. 16, 1856, Gov. WISE writes from Richmond to Gen. JOHN TYLER, Jr., as follows:

"The views of Mr. GUTHRIE are sound and sensible. If the House of Representatives is carried by the Democracy, it will draw some of the teeth of Black Republicanism, and deprive resistance of half its pretext, whilst the main fang of its venom will still remain—the moral and physical power to wear us away by delay and waiting. They can't be led or driven until some *one or two or a few run their heads into halters.*

Your views about caution and non-action until orders from some *authority*, as to organization in the District of C., (Columbia?) are all good and politic. I hope that our friends will not precipitate movements, which will be certain to fail. They may understand each other and know their men, and be prepared to act *when called* or *compelled*—not before. The ARMEN JONES then is good, and may be active with its application all along the borders of Virginia. *Let them send me lists of names and residences.* Ultimate operations should be postponed until action is forced."

Under the earlier date of Sept. 22, 1856, Gov. WISE writes:

"I cannot exactly concur in some of your views, but you may rely upon it that I will not be prepared to submit to FREMONT'S election. *I will be prepared for anything else.* But in this whole theme I must, for obvious reasons, be reserved. It will be well for the North to be convinced in time that the Slave States have some spirit and purpose left. Our people are far ahead of the politicians."

A letter, of Oct. 21, 1856, carries a more cordial approval than the above of the epistle it answers, Gov. WISE declaring:

"I heartily and headily approve of every word you say in your last. Keep that sort of stuff before me, and you'll not wear or weary my patience. You must be virilant—never suppose the work done, even when it is done. Look at Niagara and again, and all round. * * * *The meeting at Raleigh was no failure, but let them check on.* My motto is, and will be, 'Eyes right, arms bright,' and in three more years you shall see old Virginia more respected than she has been for a quarter of a century."

I give these letters with the italicised passages as in the original. I will not stop to comment upon them. They explain themselves, and are sufficiently significant in the light of passing history.

In a letter of less importance, dated Dec. 29, 1856, the Governor speaks of the *Enquirer* as inimical in its active editor, Mr. PRYOR. "He is one of the 'chivalry par excellence,'" adds HENRY A.; "I am chivalry in outrance."

There is another little hint of plottings in a letter dated Feb. 18, 1857, after the question between BUCHANAN and FREMONT had been finally decided. At that time just recovering from "a severe attack," and unable to write in person, Gen. WISE dictates to an amanuensis as follows:

"I am not yet aware of who are to compose the Cabinet. I don't think your programme correct. I say to you again, wait in patience. If you and I leave this Administration, where else are we to go to? I have no confidence in any one more than I have in Mr. BUCHANAN. You are mistaken as to R. T. (ROBERT TOOMBS.) Mr. BUCHANAN will not allow him to be crushed and you continently reserve yourself to get into the best place in your power for usefulness. In your sense there are very few Southern Rights men."

I italicise the "usefulness," for I think WISE would have thus given it significance had the letter come direct from his own hand, as did the others I quote. Other Southern men, it will be remembered, were secured to positions of usefulness when Mr. BUCHANAN'S slate came to be made up; "FIRE-EATERS," Cass, and their fellow-conspirators in and out of the Cabinet.

It would be well if the trunk from which these documents were borrowed (?) could be put where the contents would be saved from dispersion. There is history there, and what I quote is but a small portion of the whole, of parts of which I hear from different directions. Such valuables, with the other contents of deserted houses, are under the protection of the Provost Guard, who save them for the benefit of "those whom it may concern." But they are not able to keep so vigilant a watch over loose papers as the owners of them would, and it is impossible to keep them dispersion curious documents, to which no end presents a definite claim.

Rose Cottage, wherein I date this, is the pleasant suburban home of Mrs. ROBERTS, the widow of Dr. J. W. ROBERTS, who left alone with the ladies of her family—her sons all being in the Confederate army—has been frightened by the virtuous (?) MASSEMORE'S stories into fleeing her quiet home. It is a pleasant cot, standing among the graves of tall pines looking out over the blooming garden in the rear to the hills rising up toward Richmond from the north west.

We are within two or three miles of Bottom's Bridge at this point, having advanced thus far through the rain to-day. What the movement indicates I can tell you better when I learn more. I saw the two members of Gen. STUART'S Staff, dressed under a flag of truce, being conveyed on horseback blind folded toward the lines; so it can be no longer feared that the information obtained when they were brought in with their eyes open, a few days since, can be of service to the enemy. PIERREPONT.

THE NEW-BRIDGE COLUMN.

Advance from Williamsburgh—Rebel Relics—The Population—More Torpedoes—Lively Skirmish at Slatersville—Atrocities of the Enemy—Relative Losses.

FOURTEEN MILES BEYOND WILLIAMSBURGH, VA., Friday, May 9, 1862.

Our entire force, with the exception of a small portion which preceded us yesterday, left Williamsburgh at about 9 o'clock this morning, and advanced in good order to the place we now occupy. The roads, which for several days previous had been in an almost impassable condition, were to-day quite firm, and afforded easy travel for our artillery and supply wagons.

We met with no opposition from the rebels, and, indeed, such an event was not anticipated, it being clearly evident, from information obtained through various sources, and from our own observation of the general appearance of things in and about Williamsburgh, that the enemy had no disposition to loiter on their footing way since our brave and determined soldiers were in such close pursuit. Numerous marks of the precipitate retreat of the rebels from Williamsburgh is observable, not only in the town itself, but all along the road. Knapsacks, blankets and other articles of clothing were discovered strewn on either side, and not a few spots were noticed where wounded soldiers had lain, as was indicated by the stained ground and the bestained garments lying loosely about. Two 13-pounders and one 20-pounder, mounted upon carriages with broken wheels, one or two forges partly burnt, a half-dozen transport wagons, and several dead horses and mules, were also witnessed.

For a distance of about four miles from our starting point, the road winds through a woody country, after which it extends through expansive *open fields, green with verdure and fringed* on their outer limits with thick foliage. The appearance of the country is rendered exceedingly attractive by groups of flowers scattered here and there; also, by fruit trees and orchards which are in full blossom. This section cannot be called thickly settled, although the dwellings from Williamsburgh up are quite numerous compared with those which are discovered below that town. Several houses displayed a flag of truce, which was entirely unnecessary, as the inmates would not be molested, unless for committing some flagrant act. The inhabitants are mostly females, the male portion having been drafted into the rebel service. Not a few instances were noted where the houses were abandoned by the owner, and given in charge of the negroes. When our men stopped at such houses, to fill their canteens, or get a hoe-cake, the negroes attended them with much pleasure, and the remark was frequently made that a nice lot of hoe-cake had been prepared, as it was expected we would be along soon. In front of a house which stood within a few yards of the road, a woman was noticed weeping bitterly. Her three sons, the oldest not over seventeen years of age, were standing by her, and seemed to participate in her grief. Three of our men, including an officer, approached the group, when they were informed by the woman that the rebel army had devastated her grounds and property to such an extent that hardly a mouthful had been left her for substistence. Our men were disposed to credit this statement until another party of our soldiers were seen coming out of the servants' house, plentifully supplied with hoe-cake and bacon. This incongruous circumstance was not overlooked by the boys, who, knowing that the "old woman's game" was up, could not repress a smile.

The fiendish propensities of the cowardly rebels were again exhibited while our troops were marching to-day. A torpedo, similar in construction to those found at Yorktown, was trodden upon by a cavalry horse, causing it to explode with a loud report. Fortunately no one was injured.

Several citizens were met on the road, going, as they said, to their respective homes. They had formerly been soldiers in the rebel ranks, but having become disgusted with secession, concluded to watch an opportunity for escape, which soon presented itself.

The rebel telegraph poles are standing, and for most of the distance the wire has not been taken away. The wire, however, is thrown off by our men, and replaced by that which we brought with us.

Gen. BRESNAHAN, who is in command of the cavalry force at front, was reinforced by a squadron of cavalry *at about dark. A slight skirmish occurred about* seven miles from here, our own force having come up with the rear of the rebel column. It is thought we may possibly meet with the enemy at Chickahominy River, as he has been at work for the past few days in throwing up intrenchments at that point.

WHIT.

NEW-KENT COURT-HOUSE, VA., Saturday Evening, May 10, 1862.

This letter is written in a tent at the extreme advance of the army of the Potomac. The Signal Corps, under command of Lieut. M. DANENZA, with their usual activity and perseverance, bushed ahead of the main force, and arrived here this morning. A portion of the main body are bivouacked at a short distance in the rear, ready, at a moment's notice from the pickets, to seize their arms and march forward to an attack, in case such an event happens. The situation at the present time is anything but agreeable for correspondents, when they consider the near proximity of the rebels, and the liability of a sudden call to saddle horses and retreat to a position less dangerous.

A lively skirmish occurred yesterday at a place called Slaterville, two miles below here, which reflects much credit upon our officers and men engaged in it.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., eighty men of the Sixth Regular Cavalry had advanced to Slaterville, when a considerable force of the enemy was observed directly in front. Our force charged upon the rebels, and obliged them to retreat precipitately to the woods behind a hill on the left of the main road, after which we occupied the hill, with two pieces of artillery, and two companies of infantry—the Second Rhode Island and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers—besides the cavalry previously mentioned.

Shortly after the enemy re-appeared from the woods with three squadrons of cavalry, and two pieces of artillery, supported by one regiment of infantry. He fired four times in quick succession, which was responded to by our guns, when the Second Rhode Island was ordered forward to act as skirmishers, and the Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania formed in line of battle in the rear of the artillery and cavalry. These arrangements completed, the skirmishers continually advanced toward the enemy, while the cavalry also proceeded forward until within fifty yards of the enemy, where it halted and the enemy's fire ceased. The Ninety-eighth Pennsylvania then advanced toward the edge of the woods, when the rebels retreated into an open field. Our artillery was ordered into position, and upon reaching two shots from the enemy returned them with much execution. A contraband who witnessed the affair, subsequently came into camp, and stated that the rebels carried fourteen of their number wounded from the field. One of our shots penetrated a house in the immediate vicinity, by passing through the front door, thence into a bedroom, tearing a bed in ribbons, going out finally through a rear window. A man, who occupied the house, had just risen from the bed, having thrown himself upon it as a means of protection from the shots of the contending parties. He concluded, however, that neither the bed nor the house was a safe harbor, and was preparing to scape for the woods when the shot entered the building.

After the exchange of shots by the artillery, preparations were made by our men to make another charge upon the enemy, observing which he retreated and did not return.

The charge made by our cavalry at the commencement of the skirmish was gracefully executed, and elicited the praise of the General in command of the troops. The rebel cavalry was advancing toward our force, when our cavalry formed in line and awaited the approach of the enemy. When he had arrived sufficiently near, our troops made dash upon him, cutting their way through the line and causing the utmost confusion to prevail, after which they returned to quarters by a road leading through the woods on the right of the enemy.

An incident which shows the barbarity of the rebels occurred on the field of action. At the time of the charge made by the cavalry, one of our men was wounded, when the rebels immediately drew their sabres and literally cut him to pieces. They also rifled his pockets, and even severed his finger for the purpose of getting off a ring.

The rebel loss during the engagement was ten killed, fourteen wounded and two taken prisoners. Our loss was four killed and three wounded.

One of the prisoners, named J. REED, of the Eighteenth Mississippi Volunteers, was taken by the Signal Corps. WHIT.

CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

CHICKAHOMINY RIVER, Tuesday, May 20, 1862.

To-day orders were given from headquarters to Gen. KEYES, commanding a corps of the army, to have a reconnoissance made of the Chickahominy River, in the neighborhood of Bottom's Bridge. For that purpose Gen. PECK'S command was ordered forward directly in front of the bridge, and Gen. CASEY'S command, with NAGLE'S Brigade on the right, at the Richmond and York River Railroad bridge, crossing the Chickahominy.

Previous to the advance, the enemy occupied both banks of the Chickahominy River, on the west bank a large force of artillery, infantry and cavalry being collected.

The reconnoissance was conducted with extraordinary spirit, causing the enemy, on the approach of *our forces, to rapidly retreat, thereby evacuating the country for several miles beyond*, so that to-day not a rebel is to be seen.

The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. MCCANDLESS, was on picket duty at the bridge last night, when, this morning, Col. RUSSELL'S Pennsylvania Regiment crossed the river, and now holds that point.

During the six hours occupied by the reconnoissance yesterday, Gen. KEYES conducted all the movements in person, and the success of the reconnoissance has added great merit to his already laboriously-acquired fame.

The battery of the First New-York Artillery was brought into play during the reconnoissance, to which the enemy replied from the opposite side of the river bank. In the skirmish some four of our men were wounded by fragments of exploded shell—none of them, however, dangerously.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. GRAHAM, did scouting duty upon the occasion.

ITEMS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Under date of May 20, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who is with Gen. MCCLELLAN'S advance, writes:

"Lieut. S. M. WHITEHEAD, with eight men of Company E, of the Sixth Cavalry, yesterday captured some commissary stores at Old Church, consisting of ninety barrels of flour, fifty sacks of flour, and forty bags of beans; further on he heard of a train of mules, and dashing on he took eight contrabands and one hundred mules. This was a gallant affair, and in our dispatch last night we erroneously attributed it to the Eighth Ohio.

The men stated they belonged to Gen. WHITING'S Brigade, and were *en route* for Richmond. The mules were branded 'C. S.' The Quartermaster in charge ran, and was chased by two cavalry men two miles.

From a hill, close to the bank of the Chickahominy, we secured a position upon the top of a house, where we could see the rebels across the river. They have, in an open field, one brigade of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. On the right of the bridge they have *five* guns, and to the left *three. No intrenchments*, no signs of making any. A building close by the river is evidently used as a storehouse. Wagons of all kinds are running to and fro in the woods in their rear; everything is being moved, and it is their evident intention to evacuate their present position. The hedge grows in a dense thicket, and they still picket this side with their riflemen. Lieut. DARRACH, of the Signal Corps, occupied this perch all day, and when our cavalry made a dash on their pickets this morning, we saw them move down the whole brigade toward the road. What a commotion we could make if we could fire a few big shells into them!"

THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURGH.

COMPLIMENT TO THE MAINE TROOPS BY GEN. KEARNEY.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, HEINTZELMAN'S CORPS, CAMP BERRY, Barhamsville, Va., May 10.

To His Excellency, Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine:

SIR: As Commanding General of this Division, of which two of the Generals commanding brigades, (Gen. JAMESON and Gen. BERRY,) as well as *two regiments, the Third Maine, Col. STARLES, and the Fourth*, Col. WALKER, form a part, I take this opportunity of calling to your notice their meritorious conduct in the late fight, and to display the fact that, although these regiments were not sufferers in the late engagement at Williamsburgh, having been detached by Gen. HEINTZELMAN to guard the left flank, by their steady and imposing attitude, they contributed to the success of those more immediately engaged. And I assure you, Sir, that with such material, commanded by such sterling officers, nothing but success can crown our efforts when the occasion requires. I have the honor to inclose the report of Gen. D. B. BIRNEY, who commanded the noble brigade, of which these two regiments form a part. Gen. BIRNEY commands two New-York and two Maine regiments.

It is peculiarly appropriate, after having rendered justice to the regimental and Colonels, to bring Gens. JAMESON and BERRY to the especial attention of yourself and citizens at home, who look to them for noble deeds, to illustrate their annals; and I am proud to state that they have amply filled the full mode of anticipated distinction.

Gen. BERRY, charged with the left wing of our line of battle, evinced a courage that might have been expected of him, (when, as Colonel of the Fourth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, he nearly saved the day at Bull Run,) and also a genius for war, and a pertinacity in the fight that proved him fit for high command—for he was most severely assailed on the left, and had most difficult rifle pits and abattis to face and carry.

Gen. JAMESON, who commands the First Brigade, (One-hundred and second, Sixty-third and Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Eighty-seventh New-York,) forming the rear of the column on the march from camp, on the 5th inst., used vigor in bringing up his men, under every difficulty, and was with me under severe fire when I arrived. I can give guarantee of a resolution that promises success in case daylight, remaining to us, he had been advanced to the attack of Fort Magruder, and those works which the enemy evacuated to us during the night, and which he was the first to enter at daylight.

I have the honor, Sir, to be your obedient servant,

P. KEARNEY, Brigadier-General
Commanding Third Division, Heintzelman's Corps.

DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

FREDERICKSBURGH, May 21.

Two contrabands, as I have already telegraphed you, arrived at the headquarters of Gen. HAZARD yesterday. They came direct from the camp of the rebel General, CHARLES W. FIELD. The negroes are very intelligent, and gave many interesting items in reference to the rebels. They state that Gen. FIELDS is encamped about eight miles from here.

His forces consist of 15,000 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, under the command of Col. FITZHUGH LEE, and a battery of twelve pieces, commanded by Capt. WALKER. The troops principally consist of North Carolinians and Virginians. Some two weeks since there was also an Alabama regiment with Gen. FIELDS but, their term of enlistment having expired, they desired to return to their homes. They were sent to Richmond, but it was subsequently understood that they were forcibly detained in the service.

One of the negroes stated that he was to Richmond the day that Gen. MCDOWELL'S advance guard entered Falmouth, and that the excitement and consternation were intense. The troops are poorly clothed, and half of them are armed merely with shot-guns. The cavalry have but few carbines with them, and only double-barreled shot-guns. The officers stated to the man, a few days since, that an opportunity would be afforded them by certain officers who were going to Richmond, to send to that place for the purchase of a supply of shirts, drawers, etc., and they must avail themselves of the chance, as it probably *would be the last time* that they would have the opportunity of sending for supplies from that place. They are entirely without coffee and seldom see salt. Gen. FIELDS said that he would fight us.

The negroes state that they overheard a conference of the officers, just before they left, when it was stated amongst them that if Virginia was lost, Secession would be forced to "go in." One of the men who was wounded in our advance on Fredericksburgh, and taken prisoner, died in the cars, near Ashland, on his way to Richmond. The rebels had intended to have attacked us on Saturday, the 10th inst., but hearing of the doings of the Federal forces below them, they postponed the attempt. The contrabands were forwarded to Gen. MCDOWELL.

Two men, belonging to the Fourteenth New-York (Brooklyn) Regiment, were shot yesterday, on the outskirts of Fredericksburgh, while guarding some stragg of fence. They were disguised as farmers, stripped our lines, and shot the men at their posts.

The affair has naturally caused much excitement, and the Fourteenth are exasperated to a degree that makes it almost impossible to restrain them from committing acts of revenge. Application was made to Gen. KING by some of them, asking permission to cross the river and let them settle the matter. Of course the application was refused.

A rumor gained considerable circulation yesterday to the effect that the rebels intended shelling Fredericksburgh at 4 o'clock P. M., many of the citizens, women and children, retired from the town in affright. But no further demonstration has been made. Various opinions are entertained here among the officers in regard to an engagement. It is thought by many that the enemy will give us battle before long. They are not any more anxious for a fight than are our men.

Our loss was four killed and three wounded.

WHIT.

FROM GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY.

Important Southern News Received Through the Lines.

Progress of Commodore Farragut Up the Mississippi.

Probable Bombardment of Vicksburgh.

How Beauregard is Trying to "Fire the Southern Heart."

SKIRMISHING ALONG THE LINES.

HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Saturday, May 24.

The Memphis *Appeal* of the 22d inst. says that Gov. PETTUS, of Mississippi, has called for 1,000 armed men, to rendezvous at Vicksburg, ammunition to be procured at the latter place.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* of the 16th inst. says that the grocery stores have all been moved away, and that it becomes a serious question where groceries are to be procured after this.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, May 21.

The National Commander has ordered the removal of women and children from the city in 24 hours. The Mayor has asked until Friday, the 23d inst.

There were ten boats below the city at 8 o'clock this morning.

The *City of Brooklyn* and *Hartford* passed Natchez this morning.

The Vicksburgh *Citizen's* correspondent, writing from Jackson, Mississippi, under date of the 19th inst., says:

"Five Yankee gunboats arrived within range of our batteries yesterday. At noon the Commander sent a flag of truce, demanding the surrender of the city. The response sent back was, 'If you want the city, come and take it.' The Commander of the fleet also, it is supposed, demanded the surrender of our forts just below Vicksburgh, which was also peremptorily refused. After this the Federal gunboats weighed anchor and dropped down the river to bring up each of the vessels, for the purpose of opening a bombardment."

The Vicksburgh *Citizen* says that that the following General Order No. 28 has been issued by Gen. BRAGG, and will be read for the information of the Confederate army at dress parade:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, MAY 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women calling themselves "*ladies of New-Orleans*," in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall by word, gesture or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G.

Men of the South! shall our mothers, wives, daughters and sisters be thus outraged by the ruthless soldiers of the North, to whom begging the right of trust at their pleasure the ladies of the South so common harlots? Arouse, *friends*, and drive back from our soil these infamous invaders of our homes and disturbers of our family ties.

(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

Corinth correspondence says that Gen. BEN. BUTLER'S infamous order has fired "our army." A Federal spy and guide were shot at 3 o'clock to-day.

All the Southern papers condemn Gen. BUTLER'S order as cowardly and infamous, but do not publish it.

The Raleigh *Register* says that Mrs. JEFF. DAVIS arrived there on the 11th inst., under the escort of Senator GWIN, of California. She was accompanied by her four children, Mrs. KEARNY, JEFF.'S niece, and a son and daughter of Senator GWIN.

The Memphis (Arkansas) *Times* says that Gen. CLEBURNE'S command are dismounted, and in a starving condition. Two companies had been cut off, and the rest were endeavoring to reach Spain Fork.

The Corinth correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* deplores the death of Col. INGRAHAM, of VAN DORN'S Staff, who was, it says, inhumanly butchered by the Nationals in a skirmish on the 9th inst. The same correspondent says that Gen. BEAUREGARD is about to confer the order of the Southern Cross of Honor on the privates of the Ninth Texas Regiment, for gallant conduct. They will be the first to receive this coveted badge of distinction.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 12th inst., congratulates the citizens of Charleston upon their being four times stronger than at New-Orleans. Large consignments of stones from Columbia and the interior, and iron chains and materials will soon be on their way to aid in constructing a stone wall to block out the invaders from approaching within shelling distance of the city.

Twenty-six deserters arrived here last night.

In the last two days nothing except picket skirmishing, and that quite light. It has been expected at headquarters that BEAUREGARD would make an attack almost any morning and bring on an engagement. It is positively known that BEAUREGARD intended making a general attack, but found our left too strong to do so.

Memphis deserters unite in saying he had his whole force outside of their entrenchments, and that he (BEAUREGARD) ordered a forward movement, but suddenly countermanded it. It is supposed the appearance of our gunboats at Vicksburgh was the cause.

Col. WORTHINGTON, of the Fifth Iowa, was accidentally killed by our pickets, while going the grand rounds last Wednesday night. His body has been sent to Keokuk. It has raised very hard here for the past twenty hours, and the roads are in a very bad condition.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA.

The Rebels Still at Fort Wright.

CAIRO, Saturday, May 24.

The gunboat reconnoissance made yesterday discovered the rebel fleet at Fulton, about two miles below. There is no further doubt that the rebels still hold out.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

The following was received to-night at the War Department.

CAIRO, May 24, 1862.

The steamer *Alps* arrived from the Flotilla, reports all quiet. The rebel fleet, which has been absent for several days, has again made its appearance at Fort Pillow, two miles below Fort Pillow.

Nothing official from the fleet.

TWO BATTLES IN VIRGINIA.

A VICTORY AND A REVERSE.

Three Thousand Rebels Defeated by Thirteen Hundred of Gen. Cox's Troops at Lewisburgh.

Four Cannon, Two Hundred Stand of Arms, and a Hundred Prisoners Captured.

Congratulatory Order from Gen. Fremont.

A Defeat in Gen. Banks' Department.

Our Forces Driven from Front Royal with Considerable Loss.

THE VICTORY AT LEWISBURGH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, May 24.

Col. HEATH, with 3,000 men, attacked our forces under Col. CROOK, yesterday morning, and after a severe fight, the enemy were driven back and completely routed. CROOK'S force numbered 1,300. Our loss is 10 killed, 40 wounded and 6 missing. The loss of the enemy is much greater. There was captured four cannon, two of them rifled; also, 200 stand of arms and about 100 prisoners, including one Lieutenant-Colonel, one Major, and several Captains and Lieutenants.

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION—CONGRATULATORY ORDER FROM GEN. FREMONT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FRANKLIN, Va., Saturday, May 24.

The following circular was issued from headquarters this morning:

The General Commanding congratulates the army on a new victory in this Department, won by the skill and bravery of our soldiers against the superior numbers of the enemy.

The Third Brigade of Gen. COX'S Division, commanded by Col. CROOK, was attacked yesterday morning at Lewisburgh by Gen. HEATH, with three thousand men, and after a lively engagement the enemy were routed, and fled in confusion. Col. CROOK captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded.

The results of this victory will be important.

The General Commanding is confident that the forces now under his immediate command will look the opportunity to emulate the gallantry and share the glory of their comrades of the army of the Kanawha.

This circular will be read at the head of every regiment or separate corps in this army.

By order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT.

ALBERT TRACY, Col. and Ass't Adj't-Gen.

THE REVERSE AT FRONT ROYAL.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BANKS.

STRASBURGH, Va., Saturday, May 24.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Col. KENLY'S command of infantry and cavalry has been driven from Front Royal, with considerable loss in killed and wounded and prisoners. The enemy's force is estimated at from five to six thousand, and is reported as falling back on Front Royal. He probably occupies this place this morning.

(Signed,) N. P. BANKS, Major-General.

REPORTED DEATH OF COL. KENLY.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24.

The reported death of Col. KENLY produces intense feeling here, where he was widely known and highly esteemed, and where his regiment, the First Maryland, was raised. His numerous friends have been thronging the vicinity of the newspaper offices all the afternoon, evincing the greatest anxiety to learn the particulars of the fate of the gallant Colonel and his men. The families of the soldiers are painfully alarmed by the numerous rumors flying about.

GEN. BANKS FALLS BACK TO WINCHESTER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Dispatches were recieved at the War Department at 10 o'clock to-night, from Gen. BANKS, at Winchester. He had moved from Strasburgh to Winchester for the purpose of securing his stores and trains from the enemy and to prevent his communication being interrupted. His advanced guard entered Winchester at 3 o'clock, with all his trains and stores, in safety. A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown by the rebel infantry, cavalry and artillery, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons abandoned by teamsters were secured. Gen. BANKS will return immediately to STRASBURGH.

Col. KENLY, in command of the forces at Front Royal, was not killed, but only wounded and taken prisoner. No particulars of the engagement at Front Royal yesterday have been received.

The enemies are in possession of Front Royal. Gen. GEARY occupies a strong position on the Manassas Railroad, at White Plains. He has been reinforced. Gen. BANKS has also been strongly reinforced.

THE SCENES OF THE TWO ACTIONS.

LEWISBURGH.

Lewisburgh is the capital of Greenbrier County, Western Virginia, 214 miles west of Richmond; is situated about three miles from the Greenbrier River, occupying the site of the old Savannah fort, and is a town of 1,000 inhabitants. It is nine miles west of the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, where the third FLOYD rejuvenated himself and his forces last summer. It is in the department of Gen. FREMONT. The detachment of FREMONT'S column, it is believed, is making its way to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad—from the line of which Lewisburgh is about fifty miles distant.

FRONT ROYAL.

Front Royal is the capital of Warren County, Va., ten miles northeast of Strasburgh, on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad; is 140 miles north of Richmond, and is in the department of Gen. BANKS. It is west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and is situated on Happy Creek, one mile from the Shenandoah River, and is a village of 800 inhabitants. Gen. KENLY'S force was on its way from Strasburgh to Manassas Junction.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Determination to Defend Savannah.

ARRIVAL OF NEW TROOPS.

NEWS, REPORTS FROM COUNTY.

Further Bombardment Under Way.

SAVANNAH.

Correspondence of the Memphis Bulletin.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 20, 1862.

Yesterday Col. Harmon made a large seizure of camp utensils, &c., in a house on the corner of Broad and Jefferson streets, and in another part of the city he found a large quantity of clothing, which was also confiscated. Col. Harmon is a terror to evil doers, and is doing a good work.

Gen. Hardee has issued a proclamation to the Confederate troops, in which he says that the enemy have been repulsed at every point, and that the Confederate flag floats proudly over the soil of South Carolina. He says that the enemy have been driven from the mainland, and that the Confederate troops have been victorious on every battle-field. He says that the enemy have been driven from the mainland, and that the Confederate troops have been victorious on every battle-field. He says that the enemy have been driven from the mainland, and that the Confederate troops have been victorious on every battle-field.

Gen. Hardee has issued a proclamation to the Confederate troops, in which he

THE DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.—[Published by order of the Secretary of War.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 7, 1866.

I. Brevet Major-General Thomas Ewing, Jr., Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Riley.

II. Brevet Major-General Charles S. Lovell, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation.

III. Brevet Major-General Thomas J. Wood, Colonel Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Plains, headquarters at Fort Harker.

IV. Brevet Major-General Alfred Sully, Colonel Seventh Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Upper Missouri, headquarters at Fort Rice, Dakota Territory.

V. Brevet Major-General Robert B. Mitchell, Colonel Second Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the District of Nebraska, headquarters at Omaha City.

VI. Brevet Major-General Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel Fourth Iowa Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Platte, headquarters at Fort Kearney.

VII. Brevet Major-General John B. Sanborn, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Minnesota, headquarters at St. Paul.

VIII. Brevet Major-General Joseph R. West, Colonel Fifty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Northern Arkansas, headquarters at Little Rock.

IX. Brevet Major-General Frederick Steele, Colonel Thirty-third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Southern Arkansas, headquarters at Camden.

X. Brevet Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel Twenty-seventh Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Eastern Arkansas, headquarters at Duvall's Bluff.

XI. Brevet Major-General Cadwallader C. Washburn, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Western Arkansas, headquarters at Fort Smith.

XII. Brevet Major-General Joseph J. Reynolds, Colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Texas, headquarters at Galveston.

XIII. Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Key West, headquarters at Key West.

XIV. Brevet Major-General Absalom Baird, Colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Louisiana, headquarters at New Orleans.

XV. Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Canby, Colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Mississippi, headquarters at Vicksburg.

XVI. Brevet Major-General Peter J. Osterhaus, Colonel Thirty-seventh Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Alabama, headquarters at Montgomery.

XVII. Brevet Major-General Clinton B. Fisk, Colonel Thirty-eighth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Tennessee, headquarters at Nashville.

XVIII. Brevet Major-General Alvin P. Hovey, Colonel Thirty-ninth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Indiana, headquarters at Indianapolis.

XIX. Brevet Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, Colonel Fortieth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville.

XX. Brevet Major-General Thomas J. Wood, Colonel Eighth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the District of Michigan, headquarters at Detroit.

XXI. Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, Colonel Forty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Missouri, headquarters at St. Louis.

XXII. Brevet Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel Twenty-seventh Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Wisconsin, headquarters at Milwaukee.

XXIII. Brevet Major-General Henry W. Slocum, Colonel Thirty-third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Georgia, headquarters at Atlanta.

XXIV. Brevet Major-General Daniel Tyler, Colonel Second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Potomac, headquarters at Washington.

XXV. Brevet Major-General Nelson A. Miles, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Yellowstone, headquarters at Fort Custer.

XXVI. Brevet Major-General Christopher C. Augur, Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of the Rio Grande, headquarters at Brownsville.

XXVII. Brevet Major-General Gordon Granger, Colonel Thirty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Arizona, headquarters at Prescott.

XXVIII. Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch, Colonel First Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the District of New Mexico, headquarters at Santa Fé.

XXIX. Brevet Major-General Innis N. Palmer, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Utah, headquarters at Camp Douglas.

XXX. Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, Colonel Seventeenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the District of Dakota, headquarters at Fort Abercrombie.

XXXI. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco.

XXXII. Brevet Major-General Oliver O. Howard, Colonel Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia, headquarters at Portland.

XXXIII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Alaska, headquarters at Sitka.

XXXIV. Brevet Major-General Lovell H. Rousseau, Colonel Thirty-sixth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland, headquarters at Nashville.

XXXV. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

XXXVI. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

XXXVII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

XXXVIII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

XXXIX. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

XL. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

XLI. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

XLII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

XLIII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

XLIV. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

XLV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

XLVI. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

XLVII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

XLVIII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

XLIX. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

L. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

LI. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

LII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

LIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

LIV. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LV. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

LVI. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

LVII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LVIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

LIX. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

LX. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

LXI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

LXII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXIII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

LXIV. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

LXV. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXVI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

LXVII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

LXVIII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

LXIX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

LXX. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXXI. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

LXXII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

LXXIII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXXIV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

LXXV. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

LXXVI. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

LXXVII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

LXXVIII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXXIX. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

LXXX. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

LXXXI. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXXXII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

LXXXIII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

LXXXIV. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

LXXXV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

LXXXVI. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

LXXXVII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

LXXXVIII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

LXXXIX. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

XC. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

XCI. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

XCII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

XCIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

XCIV. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

XCV. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

XCVI. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

XCVII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

XCVIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

XCIX. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

C. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CIII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CIV. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CV. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CVI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CVII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CVIII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CIX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CX. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXI. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CXII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CXIII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXIV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CXV. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CXVI. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CXVII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CXVIII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXIX. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CXX. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CXXI. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXXII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CXXIII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CXXIV. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CXXV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CXXVI. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXXVII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CXXVIII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CXXIX. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXXX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CXXXI. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CXXXII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CXXXIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CXXXIV. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXXXV. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CXXXVI. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CXXXVII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXXXVIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CXXXIX. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CXL. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CXLI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CXLII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXLIII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CXLIV. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CXLV. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXLVI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CXLVII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CXLVIII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CXLIX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CL. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLI. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CLII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CLIII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLIV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CLV. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CLVI. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CLVII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CLVIII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLIX. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CLX. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CLXI. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CLXIII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CLXIV. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CLXV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CLXVI. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXVII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CLXVIII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CLXIX. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CLXXI. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CLXXII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CLXXIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CLXXIV. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXXV. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CLXXVI. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CLXXVII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXXVIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CLXXIX. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CLXXX. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CLXXXI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CLXXXII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXXXIII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CLXXXIV. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CLXXXV. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CLXXXVI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CLXXXVII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CLXXXVIII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CLXXXIX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CXC. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXCI. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CXCII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CXCIII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXCIV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CXCV. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CXCVI. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CXCVII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CXCVIII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CXCIX. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CC. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CCI. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CCIII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CCIV. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CCV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CCVI. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCVII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CCVIII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CCIX. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CCXI. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CCXII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CCXIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CCXIV. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXV. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CCXVI. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CCXVII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXVIII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CCXIX. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CCXX. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CCXXI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CCXXII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXXIII. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CCXXIV. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CCXXV. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXXVI. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CCXXVII. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CCXXVIII. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CCXXIX. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CCXXX. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXXXI. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CCXXXII. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CCXXXIII. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXXXIV. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Gulf, headquarters at New Orleans.

CCXXXV. Brevet Major-General George G. Meade, Colonel Third Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Chicago.

CCXXXVI. Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, Colonel Twenty-first Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East, headquarters at New York.

CCXXXVII. Brevet Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of Washington, headquarters at Washington.

CCXXXVIII. Brevet Major-General John Pope, Colonel Third Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

CCXXXIX. Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield, Colonel Fifth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Louisville.

CCXL. Brevet Major-General Edward O. C. Ord, Colonel Thirty-second Infantry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Pacific, headquarters at San Francisco.

CCXLI. Brevet Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, Colonel Fifth Cavalry, is assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, headquarters at

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE RESOLUTION.

We have advices from Gen. McCLELLAN'S headquarters to yesterday afternoon, at which time matters were progressing favorably. Our troops occupied the Chickahominy on Friday, built at Bottom's bridge and the Railroad Bridge, and the advance crossed

Trade Between the United States and England in the First Quarter of 1862.

It appears from a return made to the British Parliament by the Board of Trade that the declared value of British produce and manufactures exported to the United States in the first two months of the present year was £2,390,091, and that of this amount £8,391 in goods found its way into Southern ports. How far the trade has declined, or otherwise, since the corresponding period of last year, will be apparent from the following table of the quantities of the principal articles exported during the first three months of the undermentioned years:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Hides, ewt	260,670	126,763	203,092
Beaver and kid, lbs	6,856	1,135	1,772
Coal, tons	36,217	20,475	6,000
Cotton manufactures, yds	65,170,000	69,700,453	45,802,024
Cotton thread, lbs	521,721	286,650	266,255
Earthenware and porcelain, value, £	124,500	97,700	77,797
Haberdashery & millinery, value, £	223,722	220,224	236,500
Hardware and cutlery, value, £	345,630	303,321	190,220
Linen piece goods, yds	18,166,200	20,722,000	18,760,812
Linen thread, lbs	394,600	343,400	276,344
Metals: pig and puddled iron, cwt	12,000	24,300	3,726
Metals: bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, cwt	21,954	11,170	8,779
Metals: railroad iron, tons	24,000	12,000	1,619
Metals: cast iron, tons	500	190	672
Metals: iron hoops, sheet and boiler plates, tons	7,172	4,170	2,871
Metals: wrought iron, tons	5,022	1,830	2,140
Metals: unwrought tin, cwt	8,420	5,113	2,450
Metals: steel, unwrought, cwt	2,873	1,445	1,302
Metals: lead, tons	1,105	66	372
Oil: seed, value	202,100	46,301	221,552
Oil: tons	27,319	26,637	19,053
Oil: rape	213,021	7,500	87,500
Oil: palm, cwt's, value, £	1,100,000	115,331	85,547
Oil: spermaceti, value	52,031	54,322	49,625
Oil: whale, value	51,000	45,270	36,460
Woollen cloths, pieces	238,403	220,140	461,200
Woollen carpets and drugget, yds	268,331	350,220	256,545
Worsted stuffs, pieces	1,000	1,000	1,000

The bullion and specie account shows that £3,242,049 was received from the United States, against £5,850 in the corresponding three months of last year, and £646,813 in those of 1860; and only £36,445 remitted to this side, against £3,080,-316 last year, and £1,855 in 1860. Only 474 vessels entered British ports from the United States, against 555 last year, and 485 in 1860; and but 237 cleared from British for American ports, against 438 last year, and 432 in 1860. The imports of American produce are distinguished from those of similar produce of other countries only in respect of cotton, wheat and flour. Of cotton only 5,276 cwts. were received from America, against 2,606,460 cwts. last year, and 2,150,284 cwts. in 1860, the total imports of the commodity amounting to 676,136 cwts., against 3,788,025 cwts. last year, and 3,614,109 cwts. in 1860. There was an increase from all countries except the United States, but nearly half of the whole quantity was imported from India. The total quantity of wheat imported was 1,030,400 quarters, against 1,783,401 qrs. last year, and 337,739 qrs. in 1860; and of these quantities America supplied 736,761 qrs. this year, 653,553 qrs. last year, and 36,102 qrs. in 1860; besides 1,488,063 cwts. of flour, against 2,486,103 cwts. last year, and 207,418 cwts. in 1860, out of a total importation of 1,915,866 cwts. this year, 2,157,497 cwts. last year, and 467,977 cwts. in 1860.

Fine Arts.

A LOOK THROUGH THE BROADWAY GALLERIES.

At SCHAUS' new Art Gallery, No. 749 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, may be seen two interiors by ZIMMERMANN, of Munich, which are truly marvellous in color and execution. The glittering gold is really gold, and the perfection with which all the details are handled show a master's hand. We need but remind our readers that VAN LERIUS' famous picture of "Cinderella and her Sisters" is to be found in the same gallery, with many other choice works by Danish and American artists. Picture buyers will always find at SCHAUS' gallery a capital collection to select from.

At GOUPIL'S old gallery, Mr. KNOEDLER presents a famous picture, by JOHANNES A. OMMEN, called "Father Time and his Family." The old gentleman is accompanied in his resistless course by his fair spouse, the "Year," and their twelve children, the "Months." The figure of Time is the perfect embodiment and exponent of stern power; that of his gentle bride betokens clinging dependence and affection; while their offspring, like that of mortals, display all the different types of blustor, gentleness, hardihood, sweetness, beauty, strength, and whatever, which in so large a family, one would expect to find. In this allegorical picture, there is food for study, and much to admire; the symbolism is tastefully preserved throughout, and all form, color and various relations are chosen with artistic skill, in exact reference to expression and sentiment. It is one of the most interesting of the many choice works with a sight of which this enterprising house has furnished us.

"The Napoleon Drawings," by DARLEY, are also on exhibition at GOUPIL'S. Their pencilling is exquisite, the four subjects are well chosen, and it is hardly necessary to add they are admirably managed. They are, "Emigrants attacked by Indians," "Repose," the "Village Blacksmith," and the "Unwilling Laborer." We regret that engravings are not to be made from them, and look forward with a half-wonder to the possibility of the future of them, in case the wheel of fortune should again send the "Nape" down, and let the red caps wander through the artgalleries of the ex-nobles. As specimens of selection, conception, and manipulation, we have not seen their equals.

HAMILTON, whose genre pictures attract so much attention in the Exhibition this year, has finished a choice specimen of like nature, called "Castle Building," out of which simple subject he has given a picture which has soul in it, beauty of idea, delicacy of touch and breadth of color.

INMAN has contributed to the Gemphl collection a new landscape and a coast scene. LANDSEER is represented by a landscape which shows most singular absorbents effect. G. H. BASS has a basket filled with beautiful flowers, roses, violets and what-not. WM. HAMS sends a rarely well-done landscape, which is considered one of his best, and which is exhibited only by the courtesy of its purchaser; and WEST, who goes shortly to Europe, presents a smaller picture of the "White Mountains," which, being properly hung, gives one an idea of what his large picture in the Exhibition would seem to be if it had been placed by those who was willing to let a young man have a fair chance.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, May 23.

COL. STEVENS, at the head of the Third Regiment of California Infantry, and five companies of the Second Cavalry, also a field battery, will start from Benecia for Salt Lake on Monday.

Sailed—Ships Endeavor and Washington, Hong Kong; Mary Robinson, Callao.

The Fare Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Saturday, May 24.

The Jura sailed from Quebec at 10 o'clock today, with 42 cabin and 149 steerage passengers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the War News Was Received.

Speculations as to the Cause of the Disaster at Front Royal.

Value of the Victory at Lewisburgh.

Progress on the Tax Bill in the Senate.

The House Still Debating the Confiscation Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

THE WAR NEWS—GOOD AND BAD.

The bad news from the Department of the Shenandoah, and the brilliant success at Lewisburgh, have drawn attention throughout the day and evening from the army of the Potomac. It is stated that the completion of the four bridges over the Chickahominy removes the last cause of delay in the advance upon Richmond, and that we shall speedily know whether the rebels mean to fight or run. It would not be strange if to-morrow, being Sunday, should bring intelligence of the beginning of a desperate engagement, or the evacuation of the Capital city. It is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the important news of the war has reached Washington on Sunday.

What the effect of the rebel triumph at Front Royal will be upon the troops in Richmond, it is, of course, impossible to say. Some think it will inspirit them, if they stand at all, to make a stronger fight than they would otherwise have made. Judging from past instances, their spirits are easily raised, and the story of the Front Royal affair will be so grossly exaggerated by the time it reaches Richmond, that it may nerve them to deeds of especial daring; but on this score little fear need be felt. Latest accounts from Gen. MCCLELLAN represent him to be in fine health and spirits, and confident that he will soon make his headquarters in Richmond.

The disaster at Front Royal, whereby Col. KENLEY's Maryland Regiment and a squadron of BOWERMAN'S Michigan Cavalry were badly cut to pieces by an overwhelming rebel force, and the town, with several locomotives and guns, fell into the hands of the enemy, is the first serious result of the mistaken policy of reducing the force of Gen. BANKS. Visitors to Front Royal, a week or two since, stated that the loyal inhabitants there were very apprehensive of a successful advance of the rebels, unless the place was more efficiently guarded. Gen BANKS had barely fallen back from his position near Staunton when the enemy occupied that place. Now the whole country from Staunton to Front Royal is in his possession, and may only be regained by hard fighting, while the loyal people everywhere will be exposed to fresh and serious trouble. Another unfortunate feature is that by the occupancy of Front Royal the rebels prevent direct railroad communication with Gen. BANKS, and will render it difficult for him to procure supplies if he retains his headquarters at Strasburgh. There is a report in circulation to the effect that he has already fallen back upon Winchester. The weakening of Gen. BANKS' command against which he had warmly protested, and which has thrown so much important country open to the renewed ravages of the enemy is diversely accounted for. In some quarters it is pronounced the result of jealousy of an officer of equal rank, stationed at another point, who refused to allow Gen. BANKS to join him in an advance movement because he would rank him. By others, the whole matter is charged to the Secretary of War, and it is openly stated to-night at the hotels, that upon the broad shoulders of that official rests the entire responsibility of the repulse at Front Royal. In no quarter is Gen. BANKS personally blamed for the occurrence of this disaster.

The brilliant Union victory won at Lewisburgh by Col. CROOK, is the first important achievement in that section. The victory seems to have been complete. The rebel Col. HUNT had a force nearly three times as great as that of Col. CROOK, and yet the latter drove him back, taking from him four cannon, a lot of muskets, and one hundred prisoners. The fight was a severe one, but the result is such as to cause much rejoicing here, and to, in some degree, offset the reverse at Front Royal.

THE PRESIDENT NOT GONE TO RICHMOND.

There is no truth in a story, very generally credited here to-day, that the President had gone to witness the entry into Richmond. He returned from Aquia Creek and Fredericksburgh last evening, and is comfortably quartered at the White House.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

In the House to-day Judge THOMAS made a powerful speech against confiscation. Apart from its argument, which is pronounced very able and conclusive by those who hold his views, its delivery was in a manner and with an emphasis which rivitted the closest attention of the House, and well sustained the reputation of the speaker as an eloquent and finished orator. The speech of Hon. CHAS. H. TRAIN, also of Massachusetts, was a fine effort, though assuming quite different ground from that advanced by his colleague. Both the gentlemen were bold, pungent and unsparing in their denunciations of the rebellion and its leaders. The House was in session this evening, and listened to several speeches upon the same subject.

THE POTTER INVESTIGATION.

The Potter Investigating Committee has continued in session, giving an opportunity to be heard to those whose disloyalty is impugned by witnesses. On the representation of the Committee about five hundred disloyal Government employes have been dismissed, the Heads of the Departments having generally acted upon the reports.

CLAIMS LIQUIDATED.

All the claims against the Government, so far as they are officially known to the Secretary of the Treasury, have been paid.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

MR. GUMMER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a petition, signed by nearly 3,000 women, for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. COWAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented a petition from the Women's Society of Friends for emancipation.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that on and after Monday, May 26, the hour for the daily meeting of the Senate be 11 o'clock. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to confiscate the property of rebels engaged in the present rebellion, and to emancipate their slaves.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the Fugitive Slave law.

The bill donating lands to Agricultural Colleges was taken up.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) spoke in favor of the bill at some length, contending that this was a bill taking comparatively a small portion of public lands, to be given to States as trustees, for the education of agricultural people, after which the bill was postponed to Tuesday next.

The Tax bill was then taken up, and the tax on carriages, yachts, watches, organs, pianos, billiard-tables, gold and silver plate, and on dogs was struck out.

The tax on railroads, steamboats, and ferry boats, was amended so as to make the tax on steam railroads and steamboats three per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers; on horse railroads and ferry boats, one and a half per cent. of the gross receipts for passengers, and on toll bridges three per cent. of the gross earnings.

The tax on Insurance Companies was amended so as to tax Fire and Marine Insurance Companies three per cent. on the gross receipts for premiums or assessments.

Having reached the 109th section, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 24.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to what he considered to be a question of privilege and submitted the following:

Whereas, It is represented that the civil and judicial power of this District, in the rightful exercise of their power, have been obstructed by force; that a military and armed power, pretending to act by the authority of a so-called Military Governor of this District, by force arrested and imprisoned the jailer of the jail in this District, took from him the keys of the jail in this District, imprisoned the Deputy Marshal of this District, and released a prisoner lawfully confined and committed to said jail by the judicial power of this District; that private citizens called to the aid of the Deputy Marshal were in like manner imprisoned by said Military Agency; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed to inquire into the facts alleged, and such other acts connected with the illegal imprisonment of private citizens, as may explain the causes and give the reasons of such conduct to the Marshal and Jailer, and the judical acts of the officers concerned, and report the same to this House, with a recommendation as to the measures necessary to prevent in future such interference, and that the Committee have power to send for witnesses and examine them upon oath.

The Speaker could not see that this was a question of privilege.

Mr. WICKLIFFE stated that this conflict of jurisdiction might lead to bloodshed. If the liberties of this country are not privileged questions, what are they?

The question not being entertained, the House resumed the consideration of the Confiscation bill.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) argued the right of confiscation as an incident of the war under the Constitution, in civil war and rebellion, as well as to foreign enemies. He was in favor of a judicious Confiscation bill, especially for the punishment of the leaders of the rebellion. He maintained that we ought to strip the enemy of his strength, and thus augment our own. A nation which will not resort to the most efficient means to preserve and insure obedience to its authority is grossly derelict in duty. The penalty for treason ought to be enforced.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the wicked course of the Southern rebels was calculated to arouse passion and prejudice on the part of Northern men, and the danger was, the latter would act from those influences, and not with a view to the prosperity and perpetuity of the country. Emancipation and confiscation would be fatal to the restoration of the Government, and yet there are men here rash enough to try the experiment. This view of the pending bills he elaborately discussed. He referred to the resolution passed by the House, that it had no constitutional power nor was it the intention to legislate on the Slavery question. This assurance was given by those who had sworn to support the Constitution and strengthen Unionism in Kentucky and elsewhere. Would those who voted for this resolution now disregard their solemnly-expressed pledge by passing a general measure of emancipation? JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Cabinet would ask nothing better. Its tendency would be to divide and weaken the Unionists, and bind the Southern rebels and sympathizers as one man. He knew and had been told that many soldiers would not be dragooned into Abolitionism. Mr. PERRY, of Missouri, confirmed this by saying that the soldiers from the Northern States, officers and men, had said to him that if they were called upon to fight for the emancipation of slaves, they would lay down their arms. Mr. HARDING said he knew how it was the Union men had entered into the war for the purpose of restoring the Union, and under the solemn legislative pledges that the conflict should not degenerate into a war of Abolitionism.

Mr. LANNING, of New-York, (Rep.,) inquired whether, if an emancipation law pass, Kentucky would join the rebellion.

Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, (Union,) remarked, that after he returned home from the extra session, he was asked if he thought the resolution to which he referred would be regarded at this session. He felt indignant, and replied to his interrogators, "Do you think those who have given their solemn pledge will violate it?" He believed if the bill passed it would raise a storm difficult to control—it was rising now. For himself he never expected to unite with the rebels. He had, too, received a letter from a man who had been a Secessionist; the writer saying he loved the Union above all other Governments—give him assurance that the war was for the preservation of the Union, and not the pretext for a wide-spread John Brown raid, and then he was for the Union.

Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) believed the rebellion had its root and strength in slavery, therefore he did not seek to overthrow it by unconstitutional means. Congress should not pass a law upon the subject. Were he President, he would direct that, as the Union army advances, the slaves who come within our lines should be protected, fed, clothed and used in every capacity in which they shall be found capable, and referred to American history to show that negroes make good soldiers. In this the Secessionists had set the example. He considered the Confiscation bill as being too sweeping in its provisions, but he was prepared to vote for some judicious measure which would visit condign punishment on traitors, and deter all others from attempting rebellion in future.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Union,) remarked, no man earlier than himself suggested the policy to be pursued in relation to secession. In December, 1860, he ventured to say to the people of his own State, secession is another form of rebellion and must be crushed by arms. He had never hesitated from that day to this to declare it was the duty of the Government, by every instrument in existence over every part of this indivisible Republic the Constitution and laws, but he believed that the life of the States and the life of the Central Government were one life. You cannot destroy the States and retain the Union. Two things he would not do, namely: trample upon the Constitution he had sworn to support, and violate the law of nations, established and recognized among all civilized and Christian people. On this basis he opposed the Confiscation bill, regarding it as including the innocent as well as the guilty in its provisions.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) was in favor of confiscation and emancipation, arguing that anything not forbidden in the Constitution and the laws of God may be resorted to for the purpose of saving the National existence and restoring its authority.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said, as the late Judge DOUGLAS had been referred to in the debate, he would quote the deceased in support of the argument against the Confiscation bills.

Mr. WHALEY, of Virginia, (Union,) briefly advocated the passage of the bills.

Recess from 5 till 7½ o'clock.

The House reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. DUNLOP obtained permission to file a speech on the subject of confiscation.

Mr. HUTCHINS advocated the Confiscation bills, and said they ought to have been passed at the Extra Session. He also advocated the employment of colored soldiers, saying, if they were not good enough to shoot rebels, he did not know what they were fit for. He believed they had the right, and that they ought to put an end to slavery.

Mr. CRAVENS argued that the slaves of rebels may be emancipated, but not to remain in the States. They should be colonized. The traitors should be hanged for their crimes, or driven into exile, like Cain, to be despised.

Other speeches were made, when the House adjourned.

Soldiers' Hospital at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, May 24.

A soldiers' hospital of the best character has just been fairly organized here by State authorization. It is under the special direction of MARCUS L. WARD, Esq. The building is large and new, and capable of accommodating about 2,000 invalids. It is located on the Passaic River, and is adjacent to the railroad. The rooms are large, high and airy, with fever wards, water-closets, bathing-rooms, store-rooms, and the best of cots, bedding and Government clothing. The faculty are doing themselves great credit by the spontaneous, handsome manner in which they are performing their duties. Nearly one hundred patients are already in the hospital. The institution is very popular, and the citizens are contributing delicacies to the needy soldiers. It is specially desired that our soldiers in the field should be duly informed of this institution by the Press.

Weather at St. Johns, N. F.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, May 24.

The weather to-day is very fine. Wind westsouthwest. No ice.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

The Municipal Authorities Still Contumacious.

A Proclamation by Gen. Wool.

A Union Meeting at Portsmouth.

SUFFERING AMONG THE POORER CLASSES.

Burnside Reported to Have Taken Weldon.

The Merrimac Wreck to be Raised.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, May 24.

The following is taken from the *American's* special Fortress Monroe correspondence:

"There is but little change in the condition of affairs at Norfolk. The Mayor and members of the City Councils still refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Gen. WOOL had an interview with them yesterday, but they continued in the sulks, so that he now refuses all intercourse with the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Even the little business they have been doing in the way of strawberries and peas is now stopped.

Gen. WOOL sent up a proclamation to Norfolk this morning, notifying the people that the matter was entirely in their own hands. So soon as they would acknowledge the supremacy of the Government, they will enjoy its fostering aid, but while they remain in their present rebellious mood they will be cut off from all advantages of trade and commerce, and the city will be governed by strict martial law. He also assures them that no contingency can possibly arise whereby Norfolk will again be given up to the control of the rebel Government, and that those who entertain Union sentiments can give expression to them, with ample assurance of protection of all their rights as citizens of the United States.

Most of the stores are now open and the sale of such goods as they have is progressing.

As far as can be ascertained, no one is now willing to receive Confederate notes at par. Business is mostly done in small notes of the Virginia banks and other chartered corporations. Government notes are received with great avidity.

The Union men of Norfolk still hold back, afraid to express sentiments openly in defiance of the rebellious spirit around them.

Quite an enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Portsmouth on Thursday night. Not less than 600 were present, including many Union men from Norfolk.

The course of the Government in refusing to allow provisions to come there for loyal people was severely criticised, and the propriety of such a course by no means approved. The scarcity of provisions and necessaries of life are so great, and prices so high, that the poorer classes have to live almost entirely on fish and oysters.

The Secessionists are nearly all wealthy people, who can stand high prices and have laid in their stocks long since.

There is no doubt that the decision of Gen. WOOL is leading to great suffering among the poorer classes. They have suffered beyond endurance for a year past, and when the old flag was again hoisted they hailed it with delight, and naturally expected speedy relief from their privations.

It was reported at Norfolk, yesterday, that BURNSIDE had taken Weldon.

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, May 23.

It is estimated there are now in Norfolk and Portsmouth not less than 1,000 deserters from the force with which Gen. HOUSE left Norfolk. Those that have come in, and are still arriving in squads of tens and twenties, did not succeed in escaping until after they reached Petersburgh. They are in a most deplorable condition. A party who came in to-day say there must be nearly 1,000 more scattered through the woods behind them. All willingly take the oath of allegiance, and appear most happy to have escaped from the rebel army.

The *Minnesota* will proceed to Norfolk to-morrow morning, when the whole fleet will have abandoned Old Point and taken up a position at the old naval station.

The walls of the Navy-yard building are in a solid condition, and can soon be put in order again. The machinery was taken out of the buildings before they were fired, and packed up, with the intention of being removed, but the rapid action of Gen. WOOL prevented the removal.

Numerous wrecks, sunk in the harbor and river by the rebels, are all to be removed forthwith, including the wrecked *Merrimac*. A large number of fuses and shells were obtained from the latter yesterday.

THE CAPTURE OF NORFOLK.

A LETTER FROM GEN. WOOL.

In a private letter to a friend in this City, Gen. WOOL writes:

"The whole affair of the capture of Norfolk was done in twenty-seven hours. My course was by water twelve miles, and by land thirty-six, on horseback. My friend D—— will tell you I am a hard rider. I do not think he will care to ride with me again to Hampton and back.

I found by examination, on Friday morning, that I could land troops without much trouble at Ocean View, six miles from Fortress Monroe. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, and my Aid-de-Camp, Col. CRANE, were with me. We returned to the fort at 2 o clock. I immediately organized a force of less than six thousand men, and embarked them during the night under the direction of Col. CRANE.

The Colonel constructed a bridge of boats, and landed the troops at the point named early on Saturday morning. As fast as they could form I put them in motion for Norfolk. Our route was by the New Bridge. On approaching the bridge the troops were fired on from a battery of three 6-pounders.

The necessary halt enabled the enemy to fire the bridge. At this moment I arrived at the head of the column, and by a countermarch proceeded by the old road to Norfolk, where I arrived safe at 5 o'clock, when the Mayor and Common Council met me and surrendered the city.

The enemy, three thousand strong, with Gen. HUGER, had fled but a short time before my arrival.

The intrenchments through which I passed had twenty-one guns mounted, which, properly manned, might have made an effective defence.

I turned the command over to Brig.-Gen. VIELE, and appointed him Military Governor of the city, and then returned to the fort and reported to the President and Secretary of War.

I think it a fair inference that the occupation of Norfolk caused the blowing up of the "dreaded *Merrimac*," and thus secured to us the free use of the James River. The army may therefore claim at least some share of this much-desired naval success.

I have given you a hasty sketch of this movement, thinking it would be interesting to my friends in New-York. In great haste, most truly yours,

JOHN E. WOOL."

Fire—A Viaduct Burnt.

SUSQUEHANNAH, Penn., Saturday, May 24.

The viaduct over the Lancaster' road, on the Erie Railway, was burned last night. It will not obstruct travel nor interfere with the business of the road.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Secretary Ordered—Proclamation of Service of the Vessel—The Troops Thrown Overboard.

The United States steam transport *Albany*, Capt. LEWIS, arrived yesterday morning from Newbern, N. C., with the mails and passengers.

Nothing of importance had lately taken place.

The steamship *Oriental*, sixteen twenty-five miles north of Hatteras, light in the same position as when she went out. One wrecking vessel has been to her assistance, and another had been sent from Newbern. As she was not leaking at last accounts, hopes are entertained that, should the weather prove favorable, she would be got off without damage. One-half of her cargo had been thrown overboard, and the rest was being lightered off. There was thrown overboard 150 tons hay, 1,000 boxes hard bread, 10,000 bushels coal, 200 boxes cartridges.

The express mail was lightered off, and will probably be saved.

The *Albany* brings back the following passengers from the *Oriental*:

Capt. J. G. Atwood, Volunteer Engineers; Capt. J. Price, Ninth Pennsylvania; Capt. Proudit, Eighth Michigan; Dr. J. D. Mitchell; Dr. W. S. Byerly; Lieut. D. G. Brown, Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. W. L. Granville, Forty-seventh New-York; Sergt. L. Brooks, Volunteer Engineers; Sergt. Massey, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. R. P. Pilkins, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Lieut. Bennett, Fifty-first New-York; Capt. N. Wayne, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; Dr. R. M. Field; Lieut. F. C. Withers, Volunteer Engineers; Lieut. S. Morton, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. F. G. Trowbridge, Sergt. H. Finch, Volunteer Engineers; Sergt. Brubber, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania; Sergt. W. H. Moore, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania; E. L. Buel, Gen. Hunter's Clerk; Corp. James Cole, Forty-fifth Pennsylvania; F. Coelle, Commissary's Clerk; and five privates of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania. Also, as passengers from Newbern, Acting Major M. Hazard, Fifty-first New-York; Capt. Wheeler, Fifth Rhode Island; Lieut. Chapman, Adjutant Fifth Rhode Island; George Ridgley, Captain of transport *H. Maleltyre*; mate of do., Abm. H. Berry, and fifteen men discharged from transport; Capt. Noyes, Fifth Rhode Island; Lieut. Fischer, Signal Corps; Lieut. Seidenoch, One Hundred and Eighth New-York, wounded; Wm. Hunt, Captain of transport *Wm. H. Hunt*; mate of do., three soldiers on sick list, two privates of Eighth Connecticut, on furlough; one corporal, Fifty-first New-York, do.; one private, of Battery F, Rhode Island do., from Hatteras; five privates of Ninth New-York Regiment.

Fifteen Hundred Union Prisoners to be Released—Peace Meeting at Elizabeth City—Gen. Burnside and Staff, and Commodore Rowan, in Attendance—The Steamer Oriental Ashore—Her Passengers Safe—Situation of the Vessel—Letter to the Mayor of Elizabeth City.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, May 21, 1862.

The United States steamer *Stars and Stripes*, Lieut.-Commanding MCCOCK, arrived here yesterday, from Elizabeth City, on a mission to the Commodore respecting the turn of affairs at that place. The accompanying letter to the Mayor of that place, from Flag-Officer FLUSSER, explains itself, and reveals, to a considerable extent, the state of feeling lately prevailing:

LETTER OF FLAG-OFFICER FLUSSER TO THE MAYOR OF ELIZABETH CITY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER CONNECTICUT PEACE, OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Sunday, May 18, 1862.

SIR: There being no Confederate troops in this city or its vicinity, any persecution of Union people that may occur hereafter must be the work of evil-minded citizens, and will subject those citizens to summary punishment. Many Union people have been taken from their homes and confined in prisons on frivolous charges. It is my intention, on any recurrence of such outrages, to seize two Secessionists for every Union man thus seized, and to subject them to precisely the same treatment which one loyal man receives at the hands of the disloyal.

I am here to protect the Union people, and this duty will be performed to the best of my ability. It is my earnest desire that this duty may be executed without any forcible demonstrations against those who unhappily differ with us in political sentiments. In other words, overlooking the past, I hope all citizens will remain quietly at home, attend to their own business, and attempt no persecution for opinion's sake. I insist that citizens be allowed to trade with us unmolested, and that my officers and men shall be permitted to land and go about the city without a guard. If officers or men violate any municipal law, they will be punished on a report being made to me by the city authorities. If any officer or man is detained, I shall be obliged, however unwillingly, to open fire on the town. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, C. W. FLUSSER,

Lieut.-Commanding United States Naval Forces in Albemarle Sound.

To His Honor the Mayor of Elizabeth City.

Capt. MCCOCK reports that this letter, which is merely the text of conversations held from time to time with the leading citizens, has had a very favorable effect in the town, and many of the citizens have intimated, as fully as they dared to, their good opinion of the letter, and the doctrines which it contains. Some old residents, exulting in the near prospects of restored order and protection, hastened home to inform their families; and signs began to appear of returning reason. After deciding to call a meeting of the townspeople, they concluded it would be best to have the county (Pasquotank) embraced in the call, and yesterday a Convention was to be held at Elizabeth City, and Major-Gen. BURNSIDE and staff have gone up, with Commodore ROWAN, to attend the gathering. If reports prove true, a new and better order of things has commenced in that part of North Carolina.

The arrival of Gov. STANLEY is awaited with much impatience by the troops and the better portion of the citizens of North Carolina.

In a previous letter I mentioned the fact that Gen. HOLMES, the rebel commander of the forces in this State, had offered to Gen. BURNSIDE, by a letter sent by flag of truce on Saturday, to release all the Union prisoners now held in this State on parole. The offer was accepted by Gen. BURNSIDE, so far as to receive the prisoners; but he informed Gen. HOLMES that the matter of exchange must be the work of the United States Government. He offered to receive the prisoners at Wilmington, and convey them thence to the North. The flag of truce which went up on Sunday, in charge of Capt. CUSHING, escorted by a squad of the Van Alen Cavalry, met the rebel messenger about fifteen miles this side of Kingston, and delivered to him the letter of Gen. BURNSIDE. No answer to the same had been received up to the close of this letter. The prisoners now in rebel hands are confined at Salisbury, and consist chiefly of three months' men, who were taken at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff. They number from 1,500 to 1,600—1,450 of whom are at Salisbury.

Gen. PARKE left here yesterday for Beaufort. He informs me that the people about Newport Station have held meetings and passed resolutions approving of the return of Gov. STANLEY to the State.

The steamer *Ocean Wave* has just returned from Edenton, bringing five prominent citizens as (willing) prisoners. They are Messrs. BOND, BLAND, GLOVER and Frederick ROBERTS. They return to-day; and an effort will be made to bring about a Union sentiment at that place. I have taken means to ascertain what occurs, at both places, and will communicate particulars by the next mail.

The steamer *Oriental* struck on the beach between Oregon and Loggerhead Inlet on Friday night, and at last accounts remained hard and fast in ten feet of water. She went on drawing seventeen feet. All the hard bread was thrown overboard, but she went further on the more she was lightened, her anchors not being heavy enough and "coming home" as they were hove on.

The sea was not very rough, and the passengers were landed on the beach. A messenger arrived at Hatteras on Saturday, and Quartermaster EZRA (immediately dispatched) the steamer *George Peabody* to her relief. Capt. TRAVIS found it impossible to haul her off, but took on board the passengers and such baggage as could be saved and brought them to Hatteras. Hon. RUFUS SAXTON and his Aid, the Provisional Governor of South Carolina, returned to Fortress Monroe to take a fresh start. Mr. C. C. LANE and daughter, the agent of the Freedmen's Association, who had a large quantity of goods on board for the use of the contrabands in that department, came up to Newbern on board the *Ocean Wave*, and has been endeavoring to make arrangements for saving the goods. The necessity of lightening the steamer above will probably compel the Captain to heave overboard a large part of his cargo, which will be nearly a total loss. Capt. TRAVIS says the steamer will be saved if the weather continues mild to the westward, but a change to the eastward and a heavy blow will seal her fate.

The bridge over the Trent is nearly completed. The engine and cars intended for the railroad are at Beaufort awaiting the repairs of the road. E. A.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXCESSIVE CHILDREN ASYLUM.—By the annual report of this Society, just made, it appears that there are 93 children in the Institution, between the ages of 2 and 12 years. Received since May, 1861, 69; discharged, 61; adopted, 1; died, 1. The children are taught the common branches of an English education and singing. They attend divine worship every Sunday, and connected with the Institution is a flourishing Sabbath-school. The girls are taught plain needle-work, and light household duties. Full attention has been given to reasonable exercise for many years, and scarcely a child has been sick a day. The children are now good members of society, and many of them are wealthy, and occupy high social positions. The expenses of the school during the last year amounted to about $6,800, and the receipts exceeded that amount nearly $500. At the Anniversary meeting, held on Thursday evening, a collection was taken up, when $76 was received into the treasury. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

Mrs. Silas Butler.....First Directress.
Mrs. Geo. Tracy.....Second Directress.
Mrs. R. W. Delamater.....Treasurer.
Mrs. Geo. Allis.....Corresponding Secretary.
Miss Abraham Wyckoff.....Recording Secretary.

Managers—Mrs. Bergh, Mrs. W. H. Barnes, Mrs. A. W. Benson, Mrs. W. Colgate, Mrs. W. Cornell, Miss Alice Cary, Mrs. A. H. Dana, Mrs. Gen. Dunham, Mrs. D. C. Enos, Mrs. J. A. Hardenbergh, Mrs. T. P. Pitts, Mrs. G. L. Ford, Mrs. R. R. Graves, Mrs. J. Gibbs, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. J. S. Hutchinson, Mrs. C. S. Knight, Mrs. N. Knight, Mrs. W. S. Kay, Mrs. C. E. Lewis, Mrs. J. O. Lowe, Mrs. E. S. Litchfield, Mrs. W. E. Morris, Mrs. J. L. Morgan, Mrs. L. L. Miller, Mrs. C. W. Morse, Mrs. Dr. Raymond, Mrs. R. Rose, Mrs. Jos'h Sandford, Mrs. Geo. Sloane, Mrs. Isaac Sloane, Mrs. E. M. Sloane, Mrs. H. Tallmadge, Mrs. G. B. Thrall, Miss E. Taylor, Miss E. Van Siclenor, Mrs. Chas. Waterbury, Mrs. W. H. Wood, Mrs. S. Wilkins, Mrs. E. S. Williams.

Board of Advisers.—Mr. A. H. Dana, Mr. Fisher Howe, Mr. R. W. Delamater, Mr. Abr'm Wyckoff, Mr. John Maisey, Mr. C. S. Knight, Mr. J. O. Lowe, Mr. A. J. Roberts, Mr. N. Knight.

MORTALITY.—During the week ending yesterday there were 122 deaths in this city; males, 61; females, 61. Diseases.—Anæmia, typhous fever, varicloid, apoplexy, casualty, disease of liver, cynanche, croup, burns, scrofula, typhoid fever, dropsy—one each; old age, scarlet fever, unknown, cancer, inflammation of the womb, cholera infantum, premature birth—3 each; inflammation of the bowels, whooping cough, measles, debility, disease of the heart, bronchitis—5 each; drowned, hydrocephalus, small pox, diphtheria—6 each; marasmus, 8; congestion of the lungs, 8; pneumonia, 9; convulsions and consumption, 13 each; congestion of the brain, 15. 62 of those who died were 2 years old and under.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.—The St. Mary's Episcopal Church, on Classon, near Myrtle-avenue, was consecrated yesterday morning, by Right Rev. Bishop PERRIN, assisted by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, Rev. JAMES SMITH, Rev. Mr. LITTLEJOHN, Rev. Mr. ADAMS, Rev. Mr. DILLON, Rev. SAMUEL HOUSTON, Rev. Mr. DAVIS, Rev. Mr. THOMPSON and Rev. W. W. MABYN. The new edifice is built of stone, in the early English Gothic style of architecture, and will cost one thousand persons. The cost was $30,000, the principal part of which has been raised through the efforts of the pastor

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The following were the daily quotations for Government and other securities, at the Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, reg.	113¾	114
U. S. 4½s, coup.	113¾	114
U. S. 4s, reg.	112¾	113
U. S. 4s, coup.	112¾	113
U. S. 3s, reg.	100¾	101
U. S. 3s, coup.	100¾	101
Pacific 6s of '95	102¾	103
Kansas Pacific 6s	101¾	102
Central Pacific 6s	103¾	104
Union Pacific 6s	104¾	105
Union Pacific 1st 6s	104¾	105
Union Pacific land grants	104¾	105
Union Pacific sinking funds	104¾	105
Missouri 6s	101¾	102
Tennessee 6s	66¾	67
Virginia 6s	61¾	62
Virginia 6s, new	61¾	62
Gold	103¾	104

The following were the bids to-day for the Railway Securities:

	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Central	93¾	94
Pacific Mail	113¾	114
Erie	18¾	19
Erie preferred	61¾	62
Hudson River	103¾	104
Reading	61¾	62
Michigan Central	61¾	62
Michigan Southern	61¾	62
Illinois Central	61¾	62
Cleveland & Pittsburg	86¾	87
Chicago & Rock Island	103¾	104
Pittsburg & Fort Wayne	103¾	104
Western Union Telegraph	33¾	34

The following were the bids to-day for Coal and Mining Stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
Quicksilver	13	14
Quicksilver preferred	33	34
Mariposa	6¾	7
Mariposa preferred	13	14
New-York Mariposa	1¾	2
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	113¾	114
Pacific Steamship Co.	103¾	104
Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.	13¾	14
Boston, Hartford & Erie	3¾	4
Boston, Hartford & Erie preferred	13¾	14
Canton Co.	73¾	74
Cumberland Coal	23¾	24
Cumberland Coal preferred	43¾	44
Maryland Coal	13¾	14
Maryland Coal preferred	33¾	34
New-York Coal	23¾	24
New-York Central Coal	13¾	14
Pennsylvania Coal	103¾	104
Spring Mountain Coal	13¾	14
Union Coal	13¾	14
Western Coal	13¾	14
Wilmington Coal	13¾	14

City Stock Shares:

	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of New-York	103¾	
Bank of North America	103¾	
Bank of the Republic	103¾	
Bank of the State of New-York	103¾	
Broadway Bank	103¾	
Chatham National Bank	103¾	
Citizens' Bank	103¾	
Commercial Bank	103¾	
Continental Bank	103¾	
Corn Exchange Bank	103¾	
Eighth National Bank	103¾	
Fifth Avenue Bank	103¾	
First National Bank	103¾	
Fourth National Bank	103¾	
Gallatin National Bank	103¾	
Hanover National Bank	103¾	
Importers' and Traders' Bank	103¾	
Leather Manufacturers' Bank	103¾	
Manhattan Bank	103¾	
Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank	103¾	
Market Bank	103¾	
Mechanics' Bank	103¾	
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	103¾	
Mercantile Bank	103¾	
Merchants' Bank	103¾	
Merchants' Exchange Bank	103¾	
Metropolitan Bank	103¾	
Nassau Bank	103¾	
National Bank of the Commonwealth	103¾	
National Broadway Bank	103¾	
National City Bank	103¾	
National Gold Bank and Trust Co.	103¾	
National Park Bank	103¾	
New-York County Bank	103¾	
New-York National Exchange Bank	103¾	
Ninth National Bank	103¾	
North River Bank	103¾	
Oriental Bank	103¾	
Pacific Bank	103¾	
Park Bank	103¾	
People's Bank	103¾	
Phenix Bank	103¾	
Republic Bank	103¾	
Second National Bank	103¾	
Seventh National Bank	103¾	
Shoe and Leather Bank	103¾	
Sixth National Bank	103¾	
Tenth National Bank	103¾	
Third National Bank	103¾	
Tradesmen's Bank	103¾	
Union Bank	103¾	
United States Trust Co.	103¾	
Western National Bank	103¾	

Total $1,018,000 $1,018,000

The following were the bids to-day for Railroad Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
Central Pacific 6s	103¾	104
Chicago & Rock Island 6s	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 7s	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern sinking funds	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, gold	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sterling	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, gold, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered, coupon, registered	103¾	104
Chicago & Northwestern 6s, sinking funds, sterling, coupon, registered

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDERY,
(ESTABLISHED 1828.)
REMOVED FROM NO. 29 BEEKMAN-ST. TO
NO. 83 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON
THEM AT THEIR NEW WAREROOMS.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF TYPE made from
ENTIRELY NEW METAL, and finished in the most
IMPROVED MANNER, is now ready and offered at
THE LOWEST PRICE for cash or APPROVED
CREDIT. Printers' Presses and every article used in
PRINTING and STEREOTYPING, SOLD.
Old Type taken in exchange for new.
WARREN TYPE, No. 21 Cedar-st., four doors
east of Broadway.

DIAMONDS AND MELODEONS.

DIAMONDS AND MELODEONS.—DEBIGHT & CO. have removed to No. 61 Nassau-st., near Broadway.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO LEAVES

the city for the summer months, and does not wish to have his rooms disturbed, can have the use of a very handsome and well-furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without board, at a private house in a pleasant part of the city. Address A. B., Herald office.

TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., contains fire-proof safe, and will be let low. Apply to JOHN F. TROW, Printer, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE FLOORS AND LOFTS—NO. 15 Nassau-st., above and basement in the elegant iron-front building recently erected by Messrs. Leupp & Co., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 129 Nassau-st., now occupied by Messrs. Leupp & Co., corner of Spruce-st. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., above basement; also cellar, 20 by 100 feet deep, opening on Ann-st. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 129 Nassau-st., now occupied by Messrs. Leupp & Co., corner of Spruce-st. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE STORE, BASEMENT AND CELLAR, 20 by 100 feet deep, in the new building, No. 113 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce-st. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 115 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce-st. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 117 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce-st. Apply to GEO. T. TROW, 49 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO.

FROM RICHMOND.

Jeff. Davis will Never Desert the Rebel Capital.

His Response to the Legislative Committee.

AN APPEAL FROM GOV. LETCHER.

The Fight at Drury's Bluff.

Late Richmond papers have been received, containing the documents already referred to by telegraph, in which Jeff. Davis pledges himself officially not to evacuate Richmond.

THE DEFENCE OF RICHMOND.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTIONS.

The following joint resolutions were adopted by the Virginia Legislature on May 14:

Resolved, By the General Assembly of Virginia, That the General Assembly hereby express its desire that the capital of the State be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States; and having declared that the President be assured that no such determination and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result, it will be *cheerfully* submitted to.

Resolved, That a committee of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House, be appointed to communicate the adoption of the foregoing resolution to the President.

A copy from the rolls.

Teste, WM. F. GORDON, Jr.,
C. H. D. and K. of R.

By Jno. T. Cowan, Deputy.

AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

On the 15th inst. a joint Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia to communicate with Jeff. Davis in relation to the defence of Richmond, made the following report:

The joint Committee appointed by the two Houses to communicate to the President of the Confederate States the joint resolutions of the General Assembly in relation to the defence of the city, have discharged the duty confided to them, and respectfully report that their interview with the President was in the highest degree satisfactory, and his views, as communicated with entire frankness to the Committee, were well calculated to inspire them with confidence and to reassure the public mind.

After reading the resolutions, he desired us to say to the General Assembly that he had received the communication of those resolutions with feelings of lively gratification, and instructed us to assure the House that it would be the effort of his life to defend the soil of Virginia and to cover her capital.

He further stated that he had never entertained the thought of withdrawing the army from Virginia and abandoning the State; that if, in the course of events, the capital should fall, the necessity of which he did not see or anticipate, that would be no reason for withdrawing the army from Virginia. *The war could still be successfully maintained on Virginia soil for twenty years.*

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN ROBINSON,
Chairman Senate Committee.
WOOD BOULDIN,
Chairman House Committee.

A copy—Teste:
Wm. F. Gordon, Clerk House of Delegates.
By John T. Cowan, Deputy.

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

On the 16th Gov. Letcher issued the following proclamation, declaring that "the Capital must not be surrendered," and calling a meeting to provide for the public defence:

By the Governor of Virginia—A Proclamation:

The General Assembly of this commonwealth having resolved that "the Capital of the State shall be defended to the last extremity, if such defence is in accordance with the views of the President of the Confederate States, and having declared that whatever destruction and loss of property of the State or individuals shall thereby result will be cheerfully submitted to," and this action being warmly approved and seconded by the Executive: Therefore, I do hereby request all officers who are out of service, from any cause, and all others who may be willing to unite in defending the Capital of this State, to assemble this evening at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock, and proceed forthwith to organize a force to cooperate with the Tredegar Battalion, and any other force which may be detailed for the purpose indicated. The organization, upon being reported to the Executive, will be recognized and properly officered, as prescribed by law, and be subject to the orders of the Governor for local defence, under regulations to be hereafter prescribed.

Prompt and efficient action is absolutely necessary. We have a gallant army in the field, upon whom we fully and confidently rely; but no effort should be spared which can contribute to the noble object. The Capital of Virginia must not be surrendered. Virginians must rally to the rescue.

Given under my hand and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 15th day of May, 1862, and in the eighty-sixth year of the Commonwealth.

JOHN LETCHER.

THE PUBLIC MEETING.

The meeting thus called assembled at the City Hall on Thursday evening, Capt. J. S. Darrach presiding, and Mayor Mayo and Gov. Letcher made speeches. We quote the report in the *Dispatch*:

Mr. Joseph Mayo, the Mayor of the city, stated that the City Council had adopted resolutions requesting the Governor to place the Tredegar Battalion at his disposal for the defence of the city. He endorsed in the most enthusiastic manner the proposed action of the meeting, and said that if the city of Richmond was ever surrendered to our enemies it should not be by a descendant of its founder. He would sooner die than surrender our city, and if they wished a Mayor who would surrender the city they must elect another in his place.

Gov. Letcher was then called on, and heartily approved the objects of the meeting. He said that the city should never be surrendered by the President, by the Mayor or by himself.

The following committee was appointed by the chairman:

Col. St. George Rogers, of Florida; Lieut.-Col. William Munford, Col. R. M. Nimmo, Peyton Johnson, William G. Paine, Lieut. C. O. Lamothe, of South Carolina.

The committee was requested to meet at the City Hall at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning, for the purpose of receiving the names of all persons who are disposed to unite under the organization recommended by the proclamation of the Governor. The meeting then adjourned.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

We are proud of the spirit of our Governments, Confederate and State, relative to this question of holding and defending this State to the last. The army *will not abandon the sacred soil of Virginia.* That has been made the battle-ground, and on that must the enemy establish his superiority in a fair fight before it will be abandoned to him. The evacuation of the seacoast positions and cities became a necessity. There was no avoiding it, in consequence of the immense advantage enjoyed by the enemy in his possession of the entire navy of the United States, and the material and mechanical skill for the rapid construction of iron-clad gunboats, while we had neither a navy nor the material and the mechanical force to enable us to compete with him in any sense. It is true, we had the *Virginia*; but it became nothing. Her destruction, and the question it involves, suggests matters of debate which afford neither satisfaction nor benefit now to discuss. Our inability to meet the enemy on the water, as a general question, was clear and indisputable, and the withdrawal from the sea unavoidable.

Second to Virginia is the defence of this city, for manifold reasons, and it is in keeping with the general purpose of both Governments that they should resolve to the uttermost to defend Richmond. All the means in the power of the State and the Confederacy are pledged to this, and we may be assured that the enemy will not be allowed to gratify the prominent desire of his heart, to hector and domineer over the inhabitants of this far-famed and beautiful town, until every means is exhausted.

The President nobly takes the stand that, though Richmond should fall, there are plenty of battle-fields yet in Virginia to fight for the cause for twenty years. The sentiment is as truthful as patriotic. The Confederate Government assures us that the Old Dominion is not to be given up. God forbid that it should. It would be giving up much more than Virginia. The cause would be, indeed, itself well nigh surrendered in that event. The Government is not only just but wise, in its determination to stand by Virginia to the last.

To lose Richmond is to lose Virginia, and to lose Virginia is to lose the key to the Southern Confederacy. Virginians, Marylanders, ye who have rallied to her defence, would it not be better to fall in her streets than to basely abandon them, and view from the surrounding hills the humiliation of the capital of the Southern Confederacy? To die in her streets would be bliss to this, and to fall where tyrants strode would be to consecrate the spot anew, and wash it of every stain.

The loss of Richmond in Europe would sound like the loss of Paris or London, and the moral effect will scarcely be less. Let us, therefore, avert the great disaster by a reliance on ourselves. It is better that Richmond should fall as the capital of the Confederacy, than that Richmond arise the dépôt of the hireling hordes of the North. But Richmond can be defended, and saved from pollution. The fate of the capital of the Confederacy rests with the people.

In another article the *Dispatch* says:

"The next few days may decide the fate of Richmond. It is either to remain the capital of the Confederacy, or to be turned over to the Federal Government as a Yankee conquest. Therefore it is either to be secured or lost—it may be feared not temporarily—and with it Virginia. There is blood to be shed, but it is the blood here; for not of the Confederacy could drink it up more completely, and none would hold it more gratefully. Who, really and truly, are nothing. Leave them all for one glorious hour to be devoted to the Republic. Lives, limbs and wounds are nothing, if we only be saved from the fate of a captured capital and a humiliated Confederacy. Let the Government act; let the people act. There is time yet.

"If fate comes to its worst, let the ruins of Richmond be its most lasting monument."

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Drury's Bluff, 11 A. M., May 15.

Sir: We have engaged the enemy's five gunboats for two and a half hours. We fired the Galena (three-class.) She has withdrawn, going down the river, accompanied by the three wooden vessels.

Our loss is killed and wounded small.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. FARRAND.

Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

AT HARDY'S BLUFF.

Fort Huger, Harry's Bluff,
Wednesday, May 8.

Three of the enemy's gunboats, two of them ironclad, came up at 8 o'clock this morning to Fort Boykin, (commanded by Capt. Jesse D. Elzey,) and opened fire, discharging about three hundred rounds of shell and rifle-shot. The fort, which had only five mounted guns, returned the fire until 10 o'clock, when orders were given to spike the guns and burn the quarters. A fine company of light artillery and infantry had started from Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, to participate in the fight, but, learning that the above orders had been given, they returned. The fort on Hardy's Bluff, and at 11 o'clock the guns at this fort opened fire, which was returned by the boats, continuing about two hours. They threw over *two hundred rounds of shell and rifle*, they passing up the river out of range of the guns at the fort; we having fired the first and last gun. Our flag waved gloriously throughout the engagement; not a man was killed in the fort, and only three were wounded.

Capt. J. M. Maury, (Captain of the fort,) during the entire engagement of three hours and a half, was as cool and collected as if only performing the daily practicing of his guns on the fort; also Capt. J. H. Aiken, of the Varina Artillery, and Capt. Brasor, of Wirt's Artillery, and their respective officers, (all their names I did not learn;) nor can too much praise be given to the men in each company, obeying every order from their officers bravely and cheerfully, as if they had faced a hundred battles instead of this their first battle. It would have pleased their friends to have witnessed how gallantly they fought. After the last battle Capt. Maury caused the men to be drawn up in a line in the fort, and stated if there was a man that did not wish to remain in the fort and fight with him, to step out of the ranks, and he would allow him to leave the fort, and get out of the range of the guns. Not a man moved, not an eye quivered; but with one universal cry of "No! no, no! we will fight!" Can such men be conquered?

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The *Dispatch* follows up the official report above quoted with this paragraph:

"The citizens of Richmond are earnestly appealed to, to prepare cooked provisions to be sent to the men at the fort, as they have no time to prepare food for themselves. We presume the Mayor can give information as to the manner in which such supplies can be sent to them."

Editorially, the same paper says:

"Though late in commencing our preparations for the defence of the approach to this city by the James River, and though the enemy's informal gunboats caught our obstructions at Drury's Bluff hardly in readiness, we have the satisfaction at least of having repelled his first assault. He went away yesterday, we have reason to hope, smartly damaged, after two hours and a half of fearful cannonading of our batteries. His withdrawal gives time for further preparation for his next essay, which will certainly be made.

Our loss is slight; *but more than in some instances where important positions have been surrendered.* We trust that this beginning is an earnest of the determination to keep the gunboats back. They have been felt by our artillerists, and some idea may be formed of their real capacity and power for evil. The men who man our guns are somewhat more reliable than the militia who have been entrusted with guns at some points where it was most important we should make good our defence. Seamen are the best of gunners, and it has been a great mistake to leave them nothing to do, while the cannoneering in many cases has been left to men who were not at all to compare with them.

The public spirit here is the best imaginable. The people are ready to make any sacrifice to defend the place, and are entirely averse to surrendering it at all to the gunboats. They will cheerfully submit it to destruction first, according to the disposition of both the Governments."

The following paragraph appears in the local columns of the *Dispatch*:

"We have been requested to state that a subscription list has been left at the office of the Commissary General, for the benefit of the wounded officers, soldiers, and volunteers, or their families, who have been or may hereafter be killed or wounded in defence of the obstructions in James River. This is a just and proper movement, and we are gratified to witness its inauguration. The gallant men who are exposing themselves in the batteries along our river shore are contending for a principle dearer and of more inestimable value than mere pecuniary consideration; but the very fact that their services are appreciated, and that a generous community is determined to reward their faithfulness and devotion to principle, will cheer their hearts and nerve their arms in the darkest hour of trial and conflict. We will not intimate a doubt that the citizens of Richmond, alive to the importance of a vigorous defence of the city, will readily and gladly contribute to so worthy and so commendable an object."

WHAT GEN. JO. JOHNSTON MEANS TO DO.

From the Petersburgh Express.

We learn from a gentleman who left the army at 10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, that Gen. Johnston's vanguard was only one mile this side of New-Kent Court-house. Gen. McClellan's advanced forces were at the Court-house, but the impression seemed to prevail that he was retiring. New-Kent Court-house is 26 miles from Richmond, and were McClellan defeated at this point, the greater portion of his forces would be compelled to retreat in the direction of Yorktown, before reaching which they would be captured or cut to pieces. It was thought not improbable that Gen. Johnston would tender the Young Napoleon battle.

SLAVERY FUNDAMENTAL.

In the Virginia Senate, *on the 15th instant, Mr. Collier submitted a joint resolution, declaring that* Slavery is "the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization." We quote:

"The General Assembly of Virginia doth hereby declare, That negroes in Slavery in this State and the whole South, (who are, withal, in a higher condition of civilization than any of their race has ever been elsewhere,) having been a property in their masters for two hundred and forty years, by use and custom at first, and ever since by recognition of the public law in various forms, ought not to be, and cannot justly be, interfered with in that relation of property, by the States, neither by the people in Convention assembled to alter an existing Constitution, or to form one for admission into the Confederacy, nor by the representatives of the people in the State or the Confederate Legislature, nor by any means or mode which the popular majority might adopt, and that the State, whilst remaining republican in the structure of its Government, can lawfully get rid of that species of property, if ever, only by the free consent of the individual owners, it being true, as the General Assembly doth further declare, that for the State, without the free consent of the owner, to deprive him of his identical property, by compelling him to accept a substituted value thereof, no matter how ascertained, or by the *post nati* policy, or in any other way not for the public use, but with a view to rid the State of such property already resident therein, and so to destroy the right of property in the subject, or to constrain the owner to send his slaves out of the State, or else to expatriate himself and carry them with him, would contravene and frustrate the indispensable principles of the Government; and, whereas, these Confederate States being now all slaveholding, may be disturbed by some act of the majority, in any one of them, in derogation of the rights of the minority, unless this doctrine above declared be interposed; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Governor of Virginia be, and he is hereby requested to communicate this proceeding to the several Governors of the Confederate States, and to request them to lay the same before their respective Legislatures, and to request their concurrence therein in such way as they may severally deem *best calculated to secure stability to the fundamental doctrine of Southern civilization, which is hereby declared and proposed to be entrenched.*"

Mr. Collier, in introducing this preamble and resolution, kindly assured the Senate that it was not his intention to press for an immediate vote, and accordingly the subject was laid over. Mr. Collier added:

"His reason for forbearing to ask a vote at this time, he said, was that he did not believe the public men of the South appreciated the doctrine announced. They do not appreciate it at its vital and most vulnerable point, which is its denial of the power of the majority, in making a Constitution for a State, to disturb a pre-existing and resident property. The prevalence of this doctrine in the intelligence of the world can alone give the Slaveholding States exemption from war. It is the repudiation of this doctrine that is at the top and bottom, and in all the circumferences of the struggle in which we are engaged. If the principal sentiments asserted in that declaration, and from which the doctrine proceed as the practical result is admitted, be not sound in the philosophy of the subject, and ought not to be adopted into the public law, then negro Slavery, ought to be abolished, and Divine wisdom will accomplish the deliverance. But, he said, he did not believe the sentiments sound and the doctrine logically inevitable, and that negro Slavery will exist in the countries governed by the white race until the native land of the black man shall have been civilized and Christianized. He, Collier, said he would only move and the desire that every newspaper in the Confederacy, and so many elsewhere as will, would publish that declaration."

"NEGRO INVADERS."

One of the Richmond papers says:

"The people of the South have been unwilling, from the first, to admit the startling fact that the Yankee Government ever contemplated the invasion of her borders by the armed colored population of the Slave States, in the prosecution of her plans of subjugation. This fact, humiliating as it may be to be generally and shouting to civilization, has at last been demonstrated by the organization, in Washington, D. C., of two regiments, and in Charlestown, Va., of one or more companies, who are drilled daily after sundown, and instructed in the manual of shooting down their owners. This is the secret of the running off of the male slaves of the Valley. It is a pity that Virginia's eyes have been closed so long to the real designs of the Lincoln Government. They are now opened. Blindness is no longer an excuse for suicide."

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

THE RESPONSE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Saturday, May 24.

Gov. Curtin, on the first intimation from the War Department that additional troops would be called for, immediately replied, "Pennsylvania will furnish any number required." The Department has asked for one regiment of infantry, which is now organizing, and will be sent forward in a few days.

The sick and wounded Pennsylvania soldiers, from the extreme advance of Gen. McClellan's army, who were taken through Philadelphia to New-York by mistake of the United States officers, and without the knowledge of the Pennsylvania agents, have been ordered to be immediately returned to Philadelphia.

THE RESPONSE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The following letter from Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been received at the War Department:

Boston, May 19, 1862.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Sir: I have this moment received a telegram in these words, viz.:

"Secretary of War desires to know how soon you can raise and organize three or four more infantry regiments and have them ready to be forwarded here to be armed and equipped. Please answer immediately, and state the number you can raise. L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

A call so sudden and unexpected finds me without materials for an intelligent reply. Our young men are all preoccupied with other views. Still, if a real call for three regiments is made, I believe we can raise them in 60 days. The arms and equipments would need to be furnished here. Our people have never marched without them. They go into camp while forming into regiments, and are drilled and practiced with arms and muskets as soldiers. To attempt the other course would dampen enthusiasm, and make men feel that they were not soldiers, but a mob.

Again, if our people feel that they are going into the South to help fight rebels who will kill and destroy them, by all means known to savages as well as civilized men; will deceive them by fraudulent flags of truce and lying pretences, as they did the Massachusetts boys at Williamsburgh; will use their negro slaves against them both as laborers and as fighting men, while they themselves must never fire at the enemy's magazine, I think they will feel the draft is heavy on their patriotism. But if the President will sustain Gen. Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are willing to manifest, and let them fight, with God and human nature on their side, the roads will swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New-England would pour out to obey your call.

Always ready to do my utmost, I remain, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. ANDREW.

THE RESPONSE OF VERMONT.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office, Woodstock, May 21, 1862.

General Order No. 5.—In pursuance of a requisition upon His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Vermont, by the President of the United States, dated the 21st day of May, A. D. 1862, a regiment of infantry volunteers, to be denominated the Ninth Regiment of Vermont Volunteers, will be raised and organized in this State as soon as possible, to serve in the army of the United States for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged. It is hoped and expected that the patriotic ardor of Vermont will use their utmost endeavors to facilitate the raising of the regiment with dispatch. Recruiting Stations will be designated immediately, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Governor.

PETER T. WASHBURN,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

THE RESPONSE OF ILLINOIS.

Executive Department, State of Illinois, Springfield, May 19.

To the People of the State of Illinois, Greeting:

I am this day called upon by Major-Gen. Halleck, in conformity with an order from the War Department of the United States, to furnish recruits to fill up the volunteer regiments from the State of Illinois. Many of our regiments entered the field with numbers scarcely above the minimum. These have nobly done their duty, and many of them have purchased lasting honor with the price of their lives, and it remains only for us to maintain what they have achieved, and therefore I call upon the people of Illinois to raise men in every precinct of the State for the regiments that were sent from their own sections, to fill up their own companies.

Relying upon the same patriotism that has thus far furnished a brave and noble host at the shortest notice, I send forth this proclamation, and confidently expect a prompt response that will maintain the present glory of our State. RICHARD YATES.

O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State.

NEW-JERSEY.

State of New-Jersey, Office of Adjutant-General, Trenton, May 23, 1862.

Authority having been given His Excellency, the Governor of New-Jersey, to raise one additional regiment of infantry for the service of the United States, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, offers of service from Companies desiring positions in such Regiment will be made immediately to the Governor through this office. By order.

R. F. STOCKTON, Jr.,
Adjutant-General, New-Jersey Militia.

Arrival of United States Transport Kennebec with Sick and Wounded Soldiers.

The United States steam transport *Kennebec*, Capt. Gaston, arrived last evening from Fortress Monroe, having on board the following sick and wounded soldiers from the armies of Gens. McClellan and Wool:

OFFICERS.

Col. Tristam Burnes, Aid to Gov. Sprague.

Capt. H. Stevens, of Vermont Volunteers, attached to Gen. Wool's Staff.

Capt. J. B. Malseed, of Sixty-fourth New-York Volunteers.

Chaplain B. F. De Costa, Seventeenth Massachusetts.

Adjutant Wm. Henry Hall, Thirty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Adjutant Edwin B. Ford, Sixty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. John Massey, Thirty-seventh New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. Robt. B. Walker, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

First Lieut. Stephen Moffatt, Ninety-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Second Lieut. Walter Scott, Thirtieth New-York Volunteers.

Second Lieut. E. M. Lyon, Ninetieth New-York Volunteers.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Ninth Regiment—John Batcheller, Co. D.

Forty-sixth Regiment—Walter Beach, Co. E.

Thirty-fourth Regiment—Palmer Bartlett.

Seventy-seventh Regiment—Charles H. Hodges, Co. C; Corporal Wm. W. Wickham, Co. G.

Sixty-fourth Regiment—Corporal J. B. Hurdley, Co. A; E. F. Doignet, Co. H; musician.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Ira L. Matthews, Co. D; David Jewett, Co. D; Alonzo Greenfield, Co. I.

Third, "Sickles' Brigade"—Philip Sweeney, Co. C.

Seventy-first Regiment—Chas. Munson, Co. K; Joseph Davenport, Co. A.

Eighty-first Regiment—Norwood Dyne, Co. F; James Cullen, Co. K; J. K. Waller, Co. B; David Coun, Co. A; Corp. Ira Hills, Co. H.

Thirty-first Regiment—Fred. Brown, Co. E; Corp. Christian Havlen, Co. E; Geo. Garvey, Co. D; Sam. Holmes, Co. D; John McNiel, Co. I; Patrick S. Devitt, Co. D; Jacob Urban, Co. F; John Abstel, Co. F; Fred. Tetrey, Co. D.

Thirty-second Regiment—Bushiel Chapel, Co. I; Wm. Steel, Co. D; Cornelius Clansey, Co. G; Lewis Hawkins, Co. I; Richard Mexleberg, Co. I; Wm. C. Sweeney, Co. F; Alonzo Davis, Co. E; James Cunningham, Co. B; Minor Wigins, Co. B; Chas. Putnam Co. F; First Sergt. James J. Burnett, Co. F; Wm. H. Simmes, Co. B; Daniel Eldridge, Co. E; James Romorse, Co. E; Mark O. Pownell, Co. F; Robert McNamee, Co. F.

Thirty-third Regiment—Sergt. Wm. Stodard, Co. E; James B. Vandine, Co. B; Edward H. Palmerpiere, Co. F.

Thirty-seventh Regiment—Corp. Hugh White, Co. A; Michael Farrel, Co. I; David Lalag, Co. H; Barney Connor, Co. F; Alfred Preston, Co. K; Lawrence Curdin, Co. G; Corp. Joseph A. Dunn, Co. B; Thos. Ainsworth, Co. F; Wm. Lewis, Co. E; David Grimsin, Co. C; Henry Brady, Co. McDermot, Timothy Casey, Co. F; Richard Holmes, Co. G; Corp. David Cheney, Co. G; Michael Leonard, Co. D; Patrick Manning, Co. C; Wm. E. Betts, Co. I; Thos. Lunn, Co. A; Patrick Coffey, Co. E.

Thirty-eighth Regiment—D. Hooper, Co. B; Park. Hart, Co. G; Samuel A. West, Co. K; Michael Conley, Co. I; James Mullen, Co. G; Bridge O'Neil, Co. F; John R. Sarsfield, Co. B; Edwin Rangers, Co. G; John Crowley, Co. H; John Dull, Co. H; Sergt. Patrick Bird, Co. B; Wilmer Blake, Co. G; Nicolas P. Wood, Co. E.

Forty-fifth Regiment—Robert White, Co. I; Sergt. Lester Wood, Co. G; John S. Ryan, Co. G; F. D. Pomeheany, Co. E; Peter Jefferson, Co. G; John Mc-Henry, Co. G; Amos Crenshaw, Co. G; Daniel Murray, Co. H.

Forty-second Regiment—Thos. Burns, Co. F; Benedict Fetcher, Co. I; Geo. Stebbins, musician; Sergeant James Horan, Co. D; John Miley, Co. D; Jas. Courtney, Co. F; Joseph Edwards, Co. F; Wm. Murray, Co. B; Dennis Collins, Co. D; Ed. Teafe, Co. E; John Gilleon, Co. F; Dennis Niel, Co. H; Wm. Burns, Co. F; Barnard Lanery, Co. A.

Forty-fourth Regiment—John A. Post, Co. K; David Fike, Co. G; W. W. Goffe, Co. G; Corporal John Husted, Co. G; John Cooper, Co. B.

Fifty-second Regiment—Thos. Mayber, Co. C; Alexander Dolan, Co. A; D. M. Russel, Co. H; James Holley, Co. H; Corporal James B. Harvey, Co. A; Wm. H. Sergeant, Co. F; Sergeant John Harelf, Co. F; A. Frost, Co. B; Eugene McCarty, Co. G; Corporal Jesse Conkie, Co. I; John Campbell, Co. E; Sergeant Hermann Heine, Co. D; Corporal John Franklin, Co. D; Wm. Law, Co. D; Joseph Fetter, Co. E; Thomas Ewens, Co. E; Joseph Johnson, Co. K; H. G. Saxton, Co. C; A. J. Roundy, Co. C; Adolph Vaal, Co. B; J. E. Corcoran, Co. H; Wm. D. Fitzpatrick, Co. H; A. Cesserfore, Co. B; Matthew Rigby, Co. D; J. W. Kestler, Co. D; John T. Mahoney, Co. H; Michael Haggerty, Co. D; Charles Pengord, Co. F; Dennis H. Head, Co. F; J. F. McManess, Co. F; Ditherick Brockman, Co. C.

Seventy-second Regiment—Geo. F. Parker, Co. D; Corp. John Haight, Co. G; Wm. Sherard, Co. K; R. E. Stafford, Co. D; Henry Masters, Co. G; August Phillip, Co. A; First Sergt. N. A. Beckard, Co. I; M. O'Bryne, Co. B; Sergt. Co. Sleeban, Co. A; Daniel Hughes, Co. I; Michael O'Bryan, Co. E; Michael Phelan, Co. G; James Delancey, Co. K; Alias Pickard, Co. D; Henry Rodenberg, Co. A.

Tenth Regiment—Hugh Davison, Co. A; J. A. Cole, Co. I; T. D. Molloy, Co. I; John Guiden, Co. K; Richard C. Bishop, Co. I; J. H. Wheeler, Co. I; Geo. E. Ackermann, Co. B.

Thirteenth Regiment—Charles Sharns, Co. B; Henry Nash, Co. K; Henry Clay, Co. H.

Fourth Regiment—John Brookeby, Co. F.

Sixteenth Regiment—Henry M. Holens, Co. F; Chas. Sampler, Co. G; S. G. Bruce, Co. F.

Eighteenth Regiment—Andon Hall, Co. A; Frederick Vandusin, Co. I; Thomas McKeon, Co. I; D. W. Young, Co. K.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—John Chink, Co. I; John Schanck, Co. I.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—C. A. Harding, Co. D; Alonzo Dikeman, Co. D.

Twenty-eighth Regiment—Wilmer Blake, Co. G.

Eleventh Regiment—L. Strubel, Co. A.

Fourth New-York Battery—J. B. Johnson, private.

First New-York Artillery—John Barney, private.

Sixty-seventh Regiment—Nelson Dougal, Co. D.

Tenth Regiment—J. G. Hopgood, Co. E.

First New-York Cavalry—Gustave Lehmann, Co. G.

Seventy-third Regiment—John H. Leake, Co. G; Peter Gorman, Co. A; Geo. Anderson, Co. E; Chas. Adams, Co. I; John O'Sullivan, Co. H; John Morrison, Co. H; Wm. Hankins, Co. A; Thos. Rooney, Co. G; Danl. Mullins, Co. D; Robt. Green, Co. F; Joseph Ackerman, Co. F; Sergt. G. B. Frey, Co. G; John McLaughlin, Co. G; James Gill, Co. G; John Potter, Co. A; Adolph Shepperd, Co. G; John Carter, Co. A; Andrew Liddy, Co. H; Francis Keaney, Co. K; John Higgins, Co. D; Nicholas Hand, Co. K; Robt. McDonald, Co. H; Timothy Bucklin, Co. F; Barney Magine, Co. E; Thos. C. Lind, Co. F; James Pitcher, Co. H; James McCabe, Co. A.

Seventy-fourth Regiment—Corp. James P. Burns, Co. C; Mathew Ferns, Co. K; James Wilson, Co. E; Corp. John Power, Co. H; Joseph G. Smith, Co. F; Edward McGinnis, Co. E; Sergt. Robert H. Davis, Co. F; Wm. Smith, Co. G; Wm. Baker, Co. C; Ch. Slocson, Co. E; John A. Reech, Co. K; Corp. Julius Ledrif, Co. G. John J. Berner, Co. A; A. W. S. Smith, Co. F.

Fifty-first Regiment—Sergt. John O'Meara, Co. I.

Fifth Regiment—Geo. Farley, Co. E; Samuel H. Hart, Co. C.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—J. C. Cluttelbrick, Co. A; J. H. Lombard, Co. A.

Sixty-second Regiment—Wm. H. Caldwell, Co. H; Sergt. J. O'Conner, Co. F; Julius Grisard, Co. F.

MASSACHUSETTS.

First Regiment—Wm. C. Hatch, Co. C; Wm. H. Lane, Co. H; John T. Robinson, Co. A; John H. Whitney, musician; Leonis Bird, Co. K.

Twenty-first Regiment—Joseph B. Brown, Co. G.

Tenth Regiment—Wm. Short, Co. A.

Eleventh Regiment—Asa M. Capen, Co. K; F. S. Platt, Co. H; Michael Dougherty, Co. A; John M. Stevens, Co. H; Henry Elmer, Co. A.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Second Regiment—Daniel Gould, Co. G; Henry Titus, Co. G; John S. Warner, Co. A.

MAINE.

Fifth Regiment—James A. Day, Co. B; Alanson Palker, Co. K.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fifth Regiment—A. W. Brown, Co. H.

Seventh Regiment—Robt. Dalrymple, Co. E.

VERMONT.

Fifth Regiment—Ordnance Sergeant V. A. Jones, Co. F.

RHODE ISLAND.

Oren W. Harris, (wagoner,) Co. B.

The above came in charge of W. Van Steenbrit, Surgeon, and Drs. Gamons and R. P. Davis.

A great many of the sick and wounded soldiers who arrived here on Thursday night have been sent home, and the places occupied by them in the New-England and Park Barracks prepared for fresh comers. Cols. Bliss and Alby are untiring in their labors and invincible in the goodness of their temper. They do their utmost to dispose comfortably of their patients, and succeed in a way beyond all admiration. They are ably seconded by a number of military and volunteer doctors, some of the latter of whom really make great personal sacrifices in their endeavors to do good.

Subjoined are the names of another batch of sufferers from Yorktown, who got in here, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad, early yesterday morning:

NEW-YORK REGIMENTS.

Wm. Wheeler, Co. B, 55th.
Andrew Fisher, Co. I, 87th.
Garret Loman, Co. E, 104th.
Mich't Connolly, Co. A, 77th.
Michael Sharle, Co. G, 57th.
Geo. Brittle, Co. G, 96th.
Axel Grongel, Co. H, 93d.
James Finn, Co. B, 3d.
Wm. Spencer, Co. C, 86th.
E. A. Knapp, Co. B, 86th.
J. L. Lawrence, Co. C, 30th.
B. Gruss, Co. G, 93d.
S. L. Fox, Co. H, 93d.
Wm. Grenfield, Co. C, 77th.
Geo. French, Co. D, 57th.
Ezra Dunham, Co. I, 93d.
Thos. McCann, Co. B, 100th.
L. Powers, Co. D, 93d.
Chas. Bennett, Co. B, 61st.
J. H. Trefren, Co. G, 93d.
L. D. Lampman, Co. B, 93d
R. Haywood, Co. D, 57th.
Geo. E. Jones, Co. K, 57th.
Sam Griffin, Co. G, 93d.
John B. Foote, Co. B, 6th.
Henry Stevens, Co. D, 57th.
R. L. Meachum, Co. G, 69th.
Martin Davis, Co. G, 69th.
John Graitan, Co. F, 57th.
D. Bruce, Co. B, 70th.
A. B. Charles, Co. C, 11th.
E. R. Williamson, Co. D, 20th.
G. Chambers, Co. A, 6th. (cavalry.)
Wm. Edmunds, Co. B, 95th.
Leroy Hoyt, Co. H, 77th.
C. A. Smith, Co. A, 90th.
H. H. Sanford, Co. H, 61st.
R. F. Wallace, Co. A, 81st.
D. Beagle, Co. C, 57th.
S. Stewart, Co. B, 93d.
J. F. Winans, Co. D, 1st.
E. Folland, Co. E, 93d.
Geo. Backa, Co. I, 97th.
Hy'n Sanford, Co. H, 61st.
J. Dickerman, Co. A, 100th.
Francis Reed, Co. K, 77th.
Silas S. Tucker, Co. F, 3d.
James Eames, Co. C, 77th.
N. M. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 3d.
Munson Hill, Co. B, 33d.
C. Humphrey, Co. B, 55th.
H. C. Robbins, Co. I, 33d.
M. Saber, Co. I, 33d.
R. Norris, Co. K, 57th.
R. McCauley, Co. C, 50th.
H. C. Brown, Co. D, 93th.
L. W. Voyhes, Co. K, 50th.
Pat. Loughrey, Co. H, 69th.
Gustav Merkel, Co. C, 52d.
J. McNaspic, Co. C, 5th.
C. E. Spencer, Co. I, 93th.
A. McCahell, Co. B, 93d.
James Parker, Co. F, 97th.
James R. Riker, Co. G, 55th.
Peter Billard, Co. H, 90th.
B. Austin, Co. B, 93d.
Alfred Sleder, Co. D, 5th.
Ernst Herculin, Co. G, 93d.
Peter Duer, Co. E, 49th.
Dewitt C. Pace, Co. G, 61st.
M. Amory, Co. E, 9th, (Cav.)
H. Foster, Co. G, 9th.
John Michels, Co. E, 93th.
Wm. T. Logan, Co. A, 93th.
Wm. H. Hall, Co. E, 77th.
Wm. Robinson, Co. A, 25th.
L. Lee, Co. E, 26th.
Thomas Jones, Co. D, 42d.
Sam'l Soten, Co. C, 26th.
N. S. Hill, Co. C, 61st.
R. Emmons, Co. A, 93th.
G. C. Davidson, Co. H, 77th.
W. C. Hall, Co. A, Lee Enfans Perdus.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Pat McNally, 1st U. S. Cav.
C. Robinson, 1st U. S. Cav.
George Emnis, Co. B, Berdan Sharpshooters.
J. D. Corbett, 1st U. S. Cav.
E. J. Keaney, 1st U. S. Cav.
S. Emery, Co. I, 6th Maine Regiment.

Further Particulars of the Prince-street Tragedy.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION—CONDITION OF MAJOR WATROUS.

Coroner Wilder was requested by the friends of the wounded man, Maj. Watrous, to attend last evening at about 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking his final deposition. The Coroner attended punctually at the time appointed, but owing to advice of his counsel and particular friends, he (Watrous) felt unwilling to give any further evidence in the matter, but promised the Coroner he would do so to-day.

The affair is beginning to assume a very serious shape, especially for some of the parties concerned. In yesterday's edition of the Times, we gave all that was then known of the circumstances attending this mysterious affair. Since then, the friends of Carson have given some information which leads us to believe that a woman was at the bottom of the whole transaction, the woman being no other than the wife of Carson. In the deposition of Maj. Watrous, made on Thursday night, three hours after the occurrence took place, it will be remembered that he denied that he had ever had any difficulty whatever with Carson, although he had been engaged in business with him for a long time. The friends of Carson assert that a long quarrel took place between the parties on Thursday when they met; that all the difficulty arose from the fact that Mrs. Carson and Maj. Watrous had been seen together by the husband, Mr. Carson, though under what circumstances does not clearly appear.

Mr. Watrous was, at a late hour last evening, alive, though no hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Changes Among the Police.—*Appointments:* Abraham Conner to the First Precinct, James M. Miller to the Third, John Coyle and Luther Shattuck to the Sevent